

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

VOL X, No. 4

JANUARY 27, 1961 9d.



NEW TERROR IN EGYPT

—PAGE 12

COMMENT

END OF AN ILLUSION

One must hope that the significance of the speech which the U.N. Relief and Works Agency Director, Dr. John Davis, made in Geneva last week, will not be overlooked in Jerusalem, even though it was reported in only the most cursory manner in the Israeli papers. (*We print the full official summary of the speech on pages 3 and 4*). For it marked the end of an era of discussion without conclusion on the matter of the Palestine Arab refugees. It opened up a new theme, on the eve of the resumed discussion of this question at the second leg of the U.N. Assembly which opens in March.

For the first time since 1948, the most representative U.N. spokesman on Palestine Refugee affairs has firmly and openly declared himself against the Israeli position, and to a large extent underwritten the Arab argument. This, in itself, is bound to make a considerable impact on the Assembly if it is repeated in New York in six weeks' time. But the matter does not end there. Dr. Davis is a respected American official who was chosen by the State Department for his ability and judgment in these matters. How will his considered views on the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees be received by the new Administration? They are unlikely to be written off as insignificant or unworthy of attention.

In a way, Dr. Davis may have rendered the Israel Government a great service in giving them this timely warning of the views which he evidently intends to place before the next U.N. Assembly and before the new Kennedy Administration, which now has to decide its position on this question in readiness for the Assembly. It thus looks as if the first statement of policy on Middle East affairs from the Administration will be on the subject of the Palestine Arab refugees.

* * *

The Geneva speech by Dr. Davis shows clearly that he does not accept either the Israeli argumentation for Arab responsibility or the Israeli outlook about the future of the problem. On the other hand, there has been no sign from the Israeli side that there is any recognition of this new state of affairs, and that it may call for an early reconsideration and restatement of Israel's position, especially for the benefit of the new Afro-Asian majority in the Assembly and, even more so, for the Kennedy policy-makers.

But Dr. Davis has done something else with possibly still more far-reaching consequences. He is the first Director of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency to have

taken the bull by the horns; he has not been afraid to admit that the underlying problem is political and must be considered as such. In other words, he has opened the political discussion on the future of the refugees. And what he said at Geneva must, therefore, be considered from this angle.

In listing what he calls the "five misconceptions," he has, however, been less than fair to the point of view which he rejects. He has formulated the so-called misconceptions in the loaded language of a partisan, not in that suitable for an independent U.N. administrator. Because of this, he has greatly weakened his case and also, to some extent, his position as the United Nations' representative. This is a pity, because otherwise one could dispute his conclusions without having to object to their formulation.

But there is one misconception—number three—referred to by Dr. Davis which lies at the heart of the problem. So much so, that one has to ask whether this is not Dr. Davis's own great error. He says that it is quite wrong to blame the Arab politicians for not negotiating a settlement of the refugee question, and to accuse them of deliberately keeping the refugee issue alive as a weapon against Israel. Dr. Davis's unfortunate bias had already shown itself in the formulation of the previous and related "misconception number two."

* * *

Here, he suggests that the Israelis have accused the Arab host Governments of mistreating the refugees, neglecting them, and holding them as hostages in their struggle with Israel. No such thing has ever been said by the Israeli Government or by any other Government supporting the Israeli position. What they have said is, that the Arab Governments and politicians have kept the refugee question in being as their most effective stick with which to beat the Israelis.

One must be curiously aloof from this problem to be able to deny that this has been the Arab position since 1948. The Arab leaders have never denied it during the talks in Lausanne, Geneva and Paris under the aegis of the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission; and Dr. Davis's predecessors have always frankly acknowledged this as fact—in private, if not in public.

But Dr. Davis has now made a public issue of these matters, and they must now be settled in public. His word carries great weight and it calls therefore for a sober and factual comment from the Israel Government, and possibly also from Mr. Hammarskjöld. The question before the coming Assembly will be whether Dr. Davis will have to be heard as the neutral U.N. commentator, or as an honest and outspoken partisan of the Arab position. One thing which the Israel Government clearly cannot do in this situation, is to ignore his views or let them go by default.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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ISRAEL OFFICE: *Israel Periodicals*,
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● Cover: Cairo Court Scene.
— Photo by Al Hilaly, Cairo

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REFUGEES

"IT'S NO USE BLAMING THE ARABS"

UNRWA CHIEF TACKLES "FIVE MAJOR MISCONCEPTIONS"

The Palestine refugee problem has defied political solution, not because of alleged "whims" of Arab politicians or the reputed "shiftless" nature of the refugees, but because of the "depth and universality" of the conflict of basic feeling between Arabs and Israelis, according to Director John H. Davis of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Dr. Davis, addressing the 1961 World Refugee Year Conference in Geneva last week, embarked on an unexpectedly political declaration as he developed his argument that:

"Even if, through some near-miracle, a political solution were attained promptly," the refugee problem would continue to exist because most of the adult male refugee population is virtually unemployable within the economic pattern that is emerging throughout the world, as a result of having been deprived of an opportunity over the past years to obtain work or to receive training for work.

World grown weary: Any solution, the Director added, would be governed by the "feeling and emotions" of the peoples in the Middle East. And this would take time, "not sterile time that marks a *status quo*, but time that is accompanied by stability and substantial economic and social progress."

Dr. Davis told the delegates to the conference, representative of voluntary agencies all over the globe, that he knew "the world at large has grown weary of hearing about Palestine refugees."

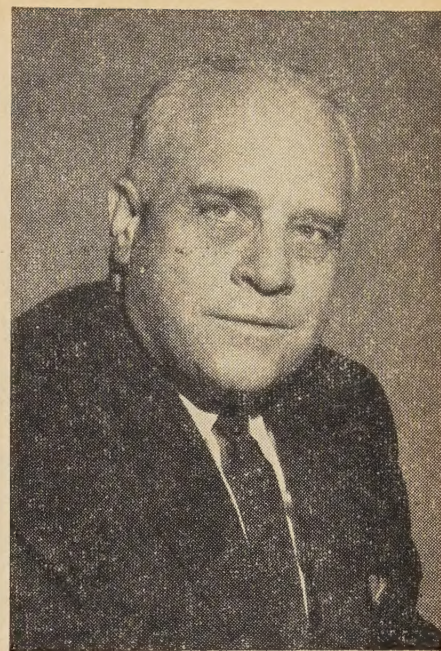
The reason, he stated, was a "wide-spread lack of understanding."

Road to false conclusions: Dr. Davis took issue with five major "misconceptions" which he declared "tend to lead one to false conclusions."

1. "That the Palestine Arab people are shiftless and prefer international charity to working for a living."

Dr. Davis countered that the Palestinians were "generally industriously inclined and have a strong desire to be self-supporting. As of 1948, the Palestine economy and culture was about the most advanced of any in the Middle East."

"Sympathetic and generous": Those refugees who could earn a living did so,



U.N. DIRECTOR DAVIS
A strong case—but for whom?

he said. But they constituted only 20 per cent of the population which fled their homes; the rest were either sick, old or farmers and unskilled workers who were "crowded into countries already super-saturated with such workers."

2. "That the Arab host governments have mistreated the refugees by neglecting them and even 'holding them as hostages in their struggle with Israel.'"

Dr. Davis replied that "the truth is that in general the host governments have been sympathetic and generous, within their means, in helping the refugees," admitting them into their countries, spending some \$5 million a year in services for them, and enduring the inconveniences and repercussions of having large numbers of refugees within their borders.

3. "That the refugee problem could and would have been settled long ago except for the conniving of unprincipled Arab politicians who have sought to hold the refugees idle and who do not reflect popular opinion."

Accurate reflection: Dr. Davis declared that Arab politicians "quite accurately voice the deep feelings and aspirations" of their peoples, refugees and non-refugees alike, when they refuse to "accept Israel as a permanent component of the Middle East."

The Jewish people in Israel, on the other side, he added, were determined "to defend their country against all odds."

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on both sides of the Palestine issue," Dr. Davis explained, "rather than politicians' whims, that have prevented and still prevent a political solution to the Palestine problem."

4. "Closely related to Misconception No. 3 is the idea that, if a political solution could be negotiated between Israel and her Arab neighbours, the Palestine refugee problem would be solved."

Three out of five: Dr. Davis pointed out that, politics aside, there was an increasingly complex economic aspect to the problem in the unemployability of a large portion of the adult male refugee population. Most of the original refugees were farmers or unskilled labourers, he said, spilling into countries already overburdened with such persons, while their sons "are even less employable... due to the lack of opportunity for them to acquire even the disciplines and habits of work."

The magnitude of the problem was highlighted by the fact that three out of every five adult male Palestine refugees attained adulthood as refugees.

The unemployability meant, Dr. Davis added, "that the refugee problem has year by year taken on a more stubborn and a more chronic nature in terms of any ultimate solution."

5. "That external pressure should now be applied to host governments to force them to solve the refugee problem more quickly."

Hosts can't solve it: Dr. Davis warned against the "impatience" of those who complain that no solution to the problem has been reached over the past thirteen years, even though governments have contributed upwards of \$300 million in support of the refugees. This money, Dr. Davis pointed out, had not gone to solve the problem in the first place, but merely to provide basic relief services for the refugees.

It was noteworthy, Dr. Davis observed, that similar impatience had not been shown generally with respect to the implementation of General Assembly Resolution 194, paragraph 11, which gives the refugees the choice between returning to their homes or receiving compensation.

In view of the unemployability of the refugees, Dr. Davis said, "the Arab host governments cannot themselves solve the Palestine refugee problem."

Unmet needs: To pressure them, he warned, would "tend to increase economic and political instability in these countries, which, in turn, would tend to delay rather than facilitate a permanent solution."

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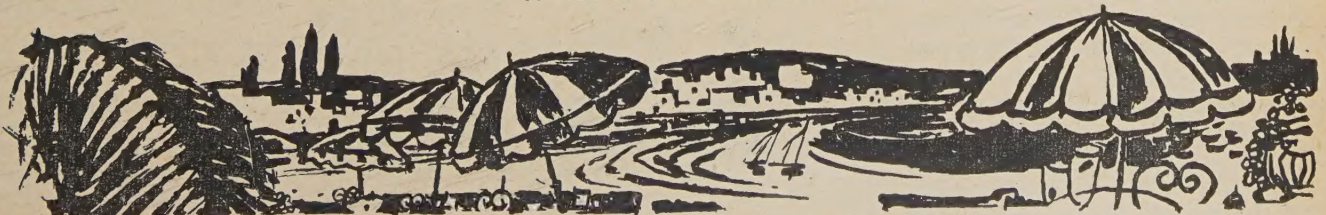
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MEDIATOR ESHKOL

Who should go, and who should stay

LAVON'S SUPPORT COLLAPSING

MAPAI MEMBERS WITHDRAW FROM HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

When it seemed that every drop of drama had been squeezed from the Lavon affair and the major participants settled back to chew over the rind with which they had been left, one more sensation this week broke upon the bemused public.

Three of Mapai's seven representatives on the eleven-man Histadrut Central Executive submitted their resignations, explaining that they had lost confidence in Lavon and could no longer work with him. The three were Mrs. Yehudit Simchonit, head of the Histadrut Political Department; Yoel Haskin, director of the Dues office and former Histadrut Treasurer; and Ze'ev Onn, secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, the powerful Histadrut holding company, the overlord of its many industrial enterprises.

Both Mrs. Simchonit and Haskin had for long been regarded as staunch Lavon supporters. In fact, Lavon only appointed Mrs. Simchonit to her post last year, in succession to the ousted Reuben Barkatt. But it was her letter of resignation that was the most bitter.

Sharpening the crisis : She was glad of Lavon's rehabilitation by the Cabinet investigation committee, Mrs. Simchonit said. But the nature of his statements before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and

security Committee and of his public campaign made it impossible for her to reconcile herself to accepting him as a labour leader. While Ben-Gurion had tried to heal the rupture within the Cabinet, Lavon's continuation of the public struggle was sharpening the crisis within Mapai and undermining its reputation.

DOUBLE-EDGED LETTER

Her reference to Ben-Gurion's attempts to heal the Cabinet rupture were taken to refer to a letter written last weekend by the Prime Minister to Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen. It was one of those typical Ben-Gurion communications in which amends are made for ruffled feelings—but without one word of the original accusation being withdrawn.

In the middle of last week, the Cabinet was in the throes of a crisis because Ben-Gurion had charged that the seven-man Ministerial committee investigating the "Affair," headed by Dr. Rosen, had been guilty of "a miscarriage of justice, half truths and partiality."

Mrs. Meir's threat : The committee, divided among those who were incensed by the Premier's criticisms and those who were just annoyed, refused to consider his demand that it reconsider its decision. It demanded, instead, that Ben-Gurion withdraw his charges—or else.

The "or else" in this instance was Foreign Minister Golda Meir's threat to resign and executive decisions by Mapam, Ahdut Avodah and the Mizrachi to break up the coalition. The Progressives had already decided that Rosen should resign.

Ben-Gurion was equally determined that he would not and prepared a letter of resignation for submission to the Cabinet. But it was never sent. Mapai Ministers and leaders descended on his home in Tel Aviv and, after a long and frank talk, convinced him that while he had every right to carry the crisis within

the party to a final decision, he would be best advised to end the dispute within the Cabinet.

Ben-Gurion's letter : It was Rosen himself who gave Ben-Gurion the opportunity to heal the Cabinet breach. In a letter to the Prime Minister (and published in the press) he said: "You are not expected to agree with our findings. I only urge you to acquiesce in them..." Last Thursday, January 19, Ben-Gurion addressed the following letter to the Minister of Justice:

Dear Rosen,

I understood from what you said at the meeting at the President's residence, that you and other members of the Committee of Seven regarded my statement, which was published in the press last Friday, as criticism levelled at you (and your colleagues) personally. I found this deeply regrettable since, in my statement, I expressly emphasised that 'I had no doubts as to the integrity and sincerity of the members of the Committee.' In the whole of my statement, I had no intention of casting any personal aspersions on you and your colleagues; I only objected to the methods you employed.

I would, therefore, ask you and your colleagues not to misinterpret the meaning or the intention of my statements.

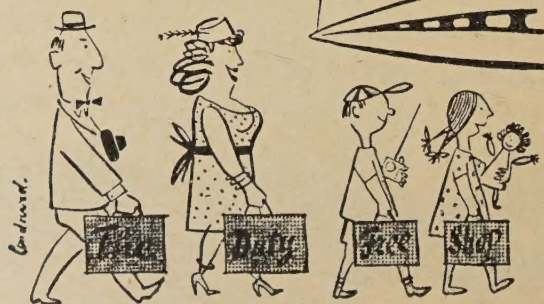
After receiving the findings of the Committee of Seven, I made up my mind to take no further steps in connection with the matter, apart from making my opinions public; having done so, I shall have no more to do with it. As far as I am concerned, the Government has a free hand to take or not to take further steps in the matter, and I will not interfere one way or another.

If you wish, you may publish this letter.

(sgd.)—David Ben-Gurion

Not an outraged innocent : The letter, as is obvious, withdraws nothing. The operative part is the final paragraph which amounts to a concession. Ben-Gurion no longer demanded a reconsideration of the committee's findings. He

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had apparently come to the conclusion that it was a concession he could afford to make. Developments within Mapai, sparked off by Lavon's own behaviour, had ensured that he could no longer be regarded as an outraged innocent. The crisis within the Cabinet quickly dissolved.

But, within Mapai, it was only the start of a new chapter. At a meeting of the party Executive in Kfar Yarock, it had been agreed that a five-man committee should be established to "examine Lavon's statements to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and other public aspects connected with the Affair." At the same time, it was agreed that all Mapai members should desist from public discussion of the matter.

Lavon, however, disregarded this agreement. In a letter to Secretariat members, copies of which he circulated to the press, he said he had "good grounds to assume" that this "over hasty" decision to establish the party committee was adopted after several leading members had held a private meeting with Ben-Gurion who, he implied, had given a *quid pro quid* for it. The deadline of February 1 for the committee's report, he charged, meant that it would be working under pressure placed upon it by Ben-Gurion.

The transformation : In the meantime, the Mapai committee seemed destined to be stillborn. Mrs. Meir, one of its members, was taken ill. She was also known to be hostile to the formation of the committee. Another member, Police Minister Behor Shitreet, pleaded that he was "tired and worn out."

With the publication of the Lavon letter, however, and its obvious breach of agreed party discipline, there was a transformation in the situation. The small but previously solid group of Lavon supporters showed their lack of patience with his behaviour. And Ben-Gurion himself contributed to the transformation.

It had previously been believed that the deadline of February 1 for the Mapai committee's report had been set because that was the date for Ben-Gurion's return from holiday on Lake Tiberias.

Formula for Mapai : But at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, however, Finance Minister Eshkol was reported to have told Ministers, on the Premier's instructions, that, as he had been engaged in Cabinet work up till the previous Thursday, he regarded his six-week vacation as starting from then. He would not, therefore, be returning to Jerusalem until about the end of February.

This was the cue that conciliators within Mapai had been waiting for. If

Ben-Gurion was not coming back until the end of February, they pointed out, there was obviously no need to hurry the committee in its investigations. It could not, therefore, be claimed that the committee was being pushed in its inquiries by Ben-Gurion. There was a final attempt by the Lavonists to have the committee disbanded altogether, but the eventual compromise reached was that it should start work immediately but decide upon its own timetable.

ESHKOL TELLS LAVON TO RESIGN

Then, on Monday night, came the news of the three Mapai resignations from the Histadrut Central Executive. Lavon, by now aware that the ground was beginning to shift from under his feet, angrily charged at a hastily summoned press conference on Tuesday that the resignations had been "an inspired and planned action the purpose of which was not the resignation of the people concerned, but the dismissal of Secretary General Lavon."

Ministers' advice to Eshkol : He went on to allege, rather lamely, that the widespread publication of these resignations was itself a violation of the Mapai decision to halt public discussion of party issues. He himself had always tried to avoid entangling the Histadrut in Mapai's internal conflicts, but the three who had resigned had succeeded in doing that very thing. However, "this demonstrative action does not shake the Histadrut and I am not prepared to resign as the authors of the three letters of resignation wish."

Speaking to reporters, Lavon added that he had been advised, privately, by Sapir and Eshkol to resign, but had turned down their suggestion.

Mrs. Meir still holds the key to the next stage of the party crisis. She has not yet said that she is ready to serve on the party committee. Mordecai Namir and Shraga Netzer are making efforts to talk her out of her previous refusal and the results of their endeavours will be known by the weekend.

WASHINGTON QUESTIONS ON ISRAEL'S REACTOR

**"WE WEREN'T TOLD"
SAYS DIPLOMAT**

Washington :

The Israeli Government did not tell the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv that Israel was building a big new reactor in the Negev desert until it was asked about it



BEN-GURIONS ON LEAVE
Who laughs last?

last year, Murat Williams, who was Embassy Counsellor at the time, said in Washington on Wednesday.

But, he added at a meeting of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "This touches on very sensitive fields that had best be discussed in private session."

Asked by Senator Fulbright, the Committee's Chairman, what was sensitive about this topic, Williams replied it was what might have been said in private conversations. Williams said that U.S. Embassy reports from Tel Aviv on Israel's new nuclear developments were still secret.

He was questioned about the reactor during the Committee's consideration of his nomination as Ambassador to El Salvador. Senator Fulbright said that U.S. diplomats overseas were rotated too often and that Mr. Williams' two-year stay in Israel had not given him sufficient knowledge of the country to find out sooner about such things as the reactor.

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UNRELENTING MOROCCANS

EMIGRATION HELD TREASONABLE

from our own correspondent

Casablanca :

Free world press reaction to the treatment of Moroccan Jewry, highlighted by the drowning three weeks ago of "illegal" emigrants seeking a refuge in Israel, has failed to stir the Moroccan Government.

Addressing a press conference in Rabat on Monday, Information Minister Ahmed el Alaoui stated that "Moroccan Jews are Moroccan citizens, and we consider their departures as desertion and treason." Morocco, he said, was in no way responsible for the yacht disaster. The blame lay with "Zionist organisations" which organised the transports and which must also be held responsible if "psychological conditions hostile to Moroccan Jews developed."

The implied threat has done nothing to ease the tension in the Jewish community, though vocal concern is limited to city Jews. Their 90,000 or so brothers living in the mountain casbah or among the Berber tribes are aware only of a vague unease. Not surprisingly, the tension is highest among the Jews of Rabat, Casablanca, Tangier and Safi, for the victims of the yacht disaster were well-known members of those communities.

Started with the schools : Interrogation of the ship's crew is still continuing. Moroccan officials have stated that there is no doubt that the captain, Francisco Morilla, and the owner of the yacht (so far identified only as a "Mr. Scott" of Gibraltar), "were aware of the illegal nature of the trip." It has now been established that the vessel was proceeding from Melilla, a Spanish enclave in Morocco, to Gibraltar.

The yacht disaster was fate's unfortunate climax to a series of misadventures which have befallen Moroccan Jewry in recent months. The start of the Government's anti-Jewish campaign was heralded by a series of measures, taken during last summer and autumn to integrate Jewish schools into the national system, which had as its declared aim the "Arabisation" of education.

Shortly after this, though probably not related directly to it, was the expulsion from Morocco of Mr. A. Pollack, a Jew of Rumanian origin, who directed the

ORT trade school programme. Officially, the Moroccans kept quiet about the Pollack expulsion, but certain "well-informed circles" put it about that Pollack had been a "Zionist agent."

Alarmist rumours : While such foreign comments upon the situation of Moroccan Jews as have been available here suggest that the Government's measures are inspired by a desire to prove its "Arabism," there may be another explanation.

The more politically conscious of Morocco's Jews have been moving during the past year away from the pro-Istiqlal, "rightist" positions taken by such leaders as Meyer Obadiah, head of the Casablanca community, and toward support of the "leftist" opposition, represented by the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires (a tendency which emerged strongly in last summer's elections for both the communal councils and the chambers of commerce and industry).

This group, which has long recognised the inevitability of Morocco's pan-Arab orientation, sought to dispel the wild and alarmist rumours which circulated about what might happen to the Jews with the arrival of President Nasser in Casablanca on January 3, or what might happen to Nasser himself.

Synagogue check-up : But the rumours, which seem to have been planted by provocateurs, continued to spread until their effect was plainly noticeable among the Casablanca police charged with security arrangements during the African summit conference. People had been arrested, according to some of these rumours, simply for appearing in public in "black clothes" or in "mourning."

Other accounts alleged that certain rabbis had displayed the Israeli national colours or recited prayers for Israel in Casablanca synagogues and that, as a result, the police were checking the identities of every person worshipping at these synagogues.

Then, just a fortnight ago, came the arrest, for reasons unknown and unspecified of a certain Rabbi Wechsner, a Swiss subject who directed a Jewish school in Casablanca. Also, it was stated, Victor Malka, a Casablanca journalist, was having difficulties because of an interview he published in an Algerian Jewish newspaper, which attributed to ex-Premier Abdallah Ibrahim some suggestions on how to circumvent the Arab Postal Union ban on mail passing between Morocco and Israel, a ban which has now been in effect for over a year.

Time for frankness : When it became established that the *Pisces* shipwreck was actually a case of *bona fide* "clandestine" emigration, which might have serious re-



CROWN PRINCE MOULAY HASSAN
A plea unheeded?

percussions among Jews in Morocco, community leaders decided it was time to send a delegation to Crown Prince Moulay Hassan to discuss frankly the fears and worries of the community.

Heading the delegation were the Grand Rabbi and Dr. Leon Benzaquen, who had been Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the first two independent Moroccan Governments of 1956-58 and who retains his excellent relations with most of the Moroccan leaders, both in and out of political power.

Also at the audience were Interior Minister M'Barek Bekkai, who displayed his sympathy for the problems of Moroccan Jewry on several occasions during his period as Prime Minister in 1956, and Ahmed Reda Guedira, also a former minister and now head of the Crown Prince's Civil Cabinet.

Rights and obligations : We have already heard from Jewish sources (*see J.O., January 20*) that the delegation pleaded with the Crown Prince for some liberalising measures to improve the position of the community. But there was no hint of this in the later palace communique which referred to Jewish expressions of loyalty to the crown and the Prince's assurance that Moroccan Jews had the same rights and obligations as all other Moroccan citizens.

Any hopes there might have been that this interview would bring about an improvement in the Jewish position were quickly shattered by the Information Minister's ominous warning this week of the possibility of "psychological conditions hostile to Moroccan Jews." That "Zionist organisations" would be held to blame if such conditions were allowed to develop, seemed to foreign observers here a simple case of preparing the alibi before the crime.

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IN THE NEWS

ANXIOUS IRAQI EMBASSY

FROM THE SECURE SHELTER of diplomatic immunity from legal penalties for libel and defamation, the Iraqi Embassy, in its latest Bulletin, attempts to cast doubts on the reality of the JEWISH OBSERVER'S own correspondent in Baghdad. It suggests that our reports have been concocted in London on the basis of published press reports and intelligent speculation. I doubt whether anyone who has read our reports from Baghdad, since they first appeared many months before the Kassem revolution, would share the Iraqis' touching faith in our editorial perspicacity.

The fact is that these reports, probably more than any others that have appeared anywhere else, have kept the outside world informed about what was really going on in Iraq, and especially inside its ruling circles. They have been detailed, clearly well-informed, and very often have given news which had not yet been officially released in Iraq. Our correspondent also reported, as will be recalled, on the eve of Kassem's coup against the King, that "something would happen that weekend" and he spelt out fairly clearly what was in the offing.

All this has, of course, first puzzled and then annoyed the Iraqi authorities. Not only does our correspondent get the news which they are not anxious to publicise, but he also gets it to us with barely an interruption and without the censorship getting hold of it.

This has now been going on for over three years. The Iraqi Embassy in London has received repeated instructions to find out who our correspondent is. It has tried in every possible way to discover the answer. Lately, the Ambassador and his staff have been badly rapped for their inability to do so. So, at last, in sheer desperation they have discovered that there is no correspondent, and they "prove" it by comparing a report from our correspondent with one that appeared in the *Sunday Times*. In fact, a comparison of the full text of the two reports is instructive: it shows how much more detailed and specific our correspondent on the spot is than is Slade-Baker in Beirut. I fear that the Iraqi Embassy in London will have to do better than this to explain its failure to point out the JEWISH OBSERVER'S own correspondent to the Baghdad authorities. Meanwhile, our own correspondent will continue to work—in Baghdad, not London.



HEBREW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS JOIN PROFESSORS' PROTEST
Is there a case against truth?

WHY DID TALMON REFUSE?

SOME FOUR YEARS ago, over a casual supper at Tel Aviv's *Tzli Esh* restaurant, Nehemia Argov, together with some colleagues, talked about a biographical history of Ben-Gurion on a grand scale, which would do justice to the man and to his time. A number of possible and impossible names were mentioned, but, by the time Turkish coffee was served, there was general agreement that the best man for the job—possibly the only one—was Yaacov Talmon, Associate Professor of History at the Hebrew University and one of the outstanding historians of political ideas. Talmon was approached and offered every conceivable inducement to undertake this work. He was to have free access to Ben-Gurion and to all his private papers, as well to the secret state archives. Moreover, he would get all the assistance and assistants that he would require.

After giving this offer much thought, and after considerable hesitation, Talmon agreed. But even later there were times when Talmon was full of doubt about the advisability of proceeding with the project, and some months ago he appeared to have made up his mind against going on with it.

Then, last week, the Israel Government Press Office made public an exchange of correspondence between Professor Talmon and Ben-Gurion. These showed that Talmon had definitely turned down the project. His reasons, he said, were that he felt that security and personal considerations might interfere with the integrity of his work. At the same time, he argued that the book should be written now while its principal characters were still alive and accessible, even if publication were delayed for some years.

It seems to me a great pity that Talmon should have taken this line. For the greater part of his story—probably until 1956—the question of security would hardly have arisen, and it certainly need not necessarily have affected his judgment or his integrity. And by the time he reached the more difficult contemporary years, the situation may well have changed—especially as Talmon envisaged that the writing of the whole work would take a considerable time, not less than five years. But I cannot resist the feeling that the real reason for Talmon's refusal has to be sought not in these letters but in his life work on the study of totalitarian democracy.

Talmon is convinced that the revolutionary or messianic movements of the Left must end up in a form of totalitarian dictatorship. And he now identifies Ben-Gurion's messianism with his general theory, and believes that the detailed study of Ben-Gurionism would lead him inevitably to this conclusion. That is Talmon's position as I understand it. That is why he has joined the academic critics of Ben-Gurion. But it is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of Ben-Gurion's role in Israel. What Talmon has overlooked in his appreciation of Ben-Gurion is that he is not trying by dictatorial means to impose an existing political philosophy on Israel. What Ben-Gurion is trying to do is to work out in practice a political philosophy which would give a modern expression to Israel's needs and aspirations in the world today. In the process of doing this, he seeks to educate the Israeli public to the importance of linking responsibility with democracy—a point that appears to have been lost on the academic critics of Ben-Gurion.

WHAT DID NKRUMAH MEAN?

AN "AFFAIR" of another sort, which has been troubling Israelis, is the question of Israel's relations with Ghana after the Casablanca Conference (*writes my correspondent in Jerusalem*). The timetable of events in Accra during the past week has been enough to cause

bewilderment among even the most hardened veterans of "affairs." On Saturday, January 14, Israel's Ambassador to Ghana, Moshe Bitan, met Dr. Nkrumah. In the discussion, Bitan voiced Israel's "dismay" at the Casablanca anti-Israel resolution. According to Israeli press reports which appeared on the following Monday, "a certain measure" of agreement was reached with Nkrumah.

Three days later, this rather non-committal report was negated by an official announcement from Nkrumah's Office. This said: "A certain publication was reported to have appeared in Israeli newspapers concerning an audience requested by the Israeli Ambassador in Accra in connection with the Casablanca conference. The Osagyefo (Nkrumah) wishes it to be known that he and the Government of Accra stand by the Casablanca Charter and resolutions".

STING WAS MISSING

On the face of it, the statement seemed final. But Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem have learnt not to jump to conclusions, especially where African affairs are concerned. In this particular case, officials were grasping at two straws, which, they hoped, might still show the picture to be less black than it appeared to be. One was the fact that, on Tuesday, a day before the Accra announcement, Nkrumah's right-hand man, Minister of Agriculture Kodjio Botsio, had warmly lauded Israeli-

Ghanaian friendship and co-operation while addressing the inaugural opening of an Israeli exhibition in Accra.

The second was that the semi-official Ghanaian News Agency, in its publication of the Casablanca resolutions, had omitted the sting from the Israeli resolution, stating only that the Arab-Israeli problem should be settled in accordance with U.N. and Bandung resolutions. Some Israeli officials wondered whether the Nkrumah statement on Wednesday referred to support of this relatively mild resolution, and whether the more extreme terms used in the "African Charter" of Casablanca were written in by the Egyptians after the Presidents of Ghana, Mali and Guinea had already left.

But, despite these straws of hope, it is generally admitted that Israel must expect further shocks in its relations with the neutralist countries of the Casablanca conference, and especially with Ghana. That country's present tactical alliance with Nasser, and its rapid penetration by the Soviet Union and other communist countries hold little promise of expanding relations with Israel.

MAKARIOS TAKES NO SIDES

WHILE THEY WERE doubtful on some African developments, Foreign Ministry officials were relieved by others. This relief was almost audible when Zeev Levin, Israel's youngest Ambassador, finally presented his credentials to President Makarios in Nicosia last Friday. Levin, who had been Consul-General on the island before its independence, waited months for this ceremony. During his meeting with Makarios, the President stressed that Cyprus wished to be friends with all countries, especially its neighbours. The inference was plain. Cyprus wished to be friends with both Arabs and Israelis, and to refrain from getting involved in their troubles. In this, Makarios has differed from the Greeks, who have not yet granted *de jure* recognition to Israel.

Earlier in the week, the U.A.R. Ambassador had arrived to take up residence on the island and to present his credentials. A glance at the names of the U.A.R. Embassy staff makes one wonder whether the Cypriots' great desire for neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict will be fully respected. The Ambassador, Lutfi, was declared *persona non grata* several years ago while serving as Egyptian Military Attaché in a European country. The charge: espionage. His new assistant in Cyprus had been asked to leave Iraq while serving in the U.A.R. Embassy in Baghdad. The reason: subversive activity against the Iraqi régime.



SENEGAL'S VADIODIO N'DAYE WITH MRS. MEIR
Cold breeze from Africa, but still many warm friends

NEW TERROR IN EGYPT

SIX THOUSAND IN NASSER'S SPECIAL JAILS

REGIME'S OPPONENTS FACE DEATH BY TORTURE

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Beneath the neon glitter, the high-powered cars and the glass-eyed skyscrapers that provide the public face of Cairo today, lies a reality as harsh and bitter as the Moscow of the Stalin era. On the surface everything has changed. Beneath it, the social system bears more resemblance to the Circassian Mameluke regime of the thirteenth century than to twentieth century social democracy.

Now, as then, it is the officers who rule. Now, as then, they maintain their regime only by a highly organised security system, which relies on terror to impose its will. The officer regime is determined to stay in power. It can do so only by keeping down all those who might one day pose a threat to its hegemony.

They can live only by plunder, thus the galloping "nationalisation" now under way. Thus, also, the take-over of Belgian banking interests on the flimsy pretext of Belgian imperialism in the Congo and/or "national interest." What this means is officer interest. Once taken over, no attempt at all is made to develop these assets.

One by one : That explains why the Russians, a chain of experience behind them, will not let the Egyptians touch any of the projects in which they have a hand. Aswan, whatever the propagandists might say, is a Russian and not an Egyptian undertaking.

But, while the privileged enjoy the juice of the Belgian fruit, not all Egyptians look on in delight. For the people in general there is no benefit. The old school of lawyers, beys and politicians obviously disapprove, but are powerless. They wave their hands helplessly in the face of the growing economic crisis. But the little man, the peasant, the labourer, does not even realise that a crisis is upon him. His standard of life has always been low and he is sure in the knowledge that it cannot go lower.

The only ones who could call a halt to the disastrous course being followed by the officers are behind bars, picked off one by one as their rebellious comments travelled down the channel of internal security. At this moment, Nasser has no fewer than 6,000 key intellectuals locked up in prison.

Disappeared : Several camps house these unfortunates, but the two most important are Fayoum and Maharik camps,

where specially trained punishment cliques, directed by carefully selected officers, ensure that the spirit to rebel is eradicated once and finally. The names of the officers in charge are no secret. They are whispered with awe and fright: Lieutenant Hilmi Issa at Fayoum, and Lieutenants Ali Bilal and Hasan Khalil at Maharik.

Many of the prisoners handed over to these officers are never heard of again. Muhammed Othman, a well-known socialist in the Labour Syndicates, has disappeared. Ali al-Bayoumi, Fawzi al-Habashi and Ahmad Abdullah Shawqi have gone in the same way. Rushdy Khalil is another. The story of Dr. Farid Haddad is well known. And, in Syria, the same methods are pursued.

No one dare talk openly about what goes on in these camps. No newspaper may mention them. But every one knows and dreads them. Nasser's responsibility for the camps is not direct, but he is fully aware that they exist, under the direction of officers close to him.

Case of Dr. Haddad : Egyptians recognise that the western press never mentions the terrible incidents that take place, but certainly some western correspondents

know about them. Some of the incidents are so frightful that all the machinery of suppression in the world cannot keep them from general circulation.

There was, for instance, the case of Dr. Farid Haddad. The police sent for his widow to identify the tortured remains of her husband's body—and asked where she would like them buried. The official verdict on Haddad, a popular figure with the working classes in Shoubrah, where he ran a free clinic, was that he "died of a cardiac crisis while under interrogation." His tomb is still under police guard.

A similar case was that of Shuhdi Atiyah ash-Shafi, a founder of the Marxist Research Centre, English language inspector and publisher of the communist newspaper *Gamahir*, which sought the purification of the Egyptian Communist Party, and a friend and collaborator of Khaled Mohieddin on his paper. He was arrested on the direct orders of Zakariah Mohieddin, the Minister of the Interior and Khaled's brother, and handed over to Major Hasan Mounir, head of Abdu Zabal Prison and an expert in the grosser forms of torture.

Amins in disfavour : Ash-Shafi, author of the useful book *The Evolution of the Egyptian National Movement* (1882-1957), died at the hands of Mounir and his assistants, amongst them Lieutenants Mar'i Yusuf and Abdul-Latif Rushdi. But, in this instance, some of the game was given away by the brothers Amin, publishers of *al Akhbar* and *Akhbar el Yom*, two of the most popular newspapers. Nasser was forced to open an in-



CAIRO'S UNRUFFLED SURFACE CALM
Waiting, just waiting, a national preoccupation

vestigation—and has never forgiven the Amins for obliging him to do so.

This is one of the publicised cases that has brought disturbing rumblings against Nasser. It has also served to put the communists on the same level of martyrdom as is accorded former nationalists who died at the hands of the "establishment."

Some of the intended victims are more fortunate. Through family connections with the agents of the "new imperialism," as Nasserism is called in some circles, they have managed to obtain release from the camps and prisons before torture forced them to their graves. I have the names of sixty of them (see page 14). Many are physically ruined, but they are better off than the near six thousand more waiting death in Nasser's prisons and camps.

Masses untouched : This extraordinary list gives some indication of the intellectual quality of the opposition to Nasser. Certainly, the Egyptian communist movement is in very elegant hands, rather as if the habitués of Chelsea, Hampstead and Belgravia had all been rolled into one.

Their fate, however, is of little concern outside their own immediate family and organisational circles. It does not touch the mass of the people who are kept on excited tip-toe by new victories secured (the Casablanca resolution on Israel) and further victories promised. Aswan provides Nasser with an expandable victory, a series of triumphs to be trumpeted each time another stage of the project is completed.

But can he stand the strain of keeping this victory going until 1970, which seems the earliest at which practical stages of the work can be completed? The prospect does not seem to trouble him, especially now that he has come to live the good life. He has put on a lot of weight and is establishing a reputation as something of a dandy, with his smart-Alec clothes (including silk shorts).

Diabetes gets worse : Gone is the image of the purposeful officer, too busy with affairs of state to polish his buttons. In its place, we have the ageing bey, concerned for the cut of his cloth, complaining of twinges of gout and welcoming the pampering from those about him that he has come to expect. But the easy life is also exacting its price—his diabetes is getting worse, despite the ministrations of German and Russian specialists, and he has recently complained of acute insomnia.

As he has become more immersed in himself, so he has grown less interested in the doings of the officer corps around him, much to the latter's delight. It means that they can safeguard their interests without keeping a wary eye open for pos-



ONLY THE YOUNG HAVE DREAMS
For their elders, the hardships are only too real

sible disapproval from above. They have already made sure that none will be forthcoming from below; nationalisation of the press made certain of that.

Not that the masses really care. They are as apathetic as only a Middle Eastern people can be. Even Aswan excites them only temporarily. They can see plainly that this is a Russian enterprise and, despite the grandiose statistics, don't really believe that it will affect their lives. It is just one of Nasser's "big sticks", by which he is able to keep the Russians working for him and the Americans begging at the door.

Israel's "bomb" shock : But the Russians have become wiser in recent months. They are not hurrying to get the high dam built and the electric power stations working. They know full well that they can afford to hang on longer than Nasser can, and that the dam could well turn out to be a good present for the man willing to play the game their way.

For the time being they are content to play along with the Egyptians. Amer, for example, came back from Moscow full of big ideas and convinced that the "sky is the limit" as far as Russian aid is concerned. Unfortunately for him, some of the shine was taken off with the story that Israel had the atomic bomb. It can be denied from now to Doomsday, but no one will believe that Israel has not got the bomb. The shock to local morale was enormous. This probably accounts for Amer's recent visits to army units and the accompanying pep talks to the troops.

During the recent Aswan celebrations,

your correspondent tried to see for himself how things were going, but Aswan is a closed field to Egyptians. Newspaper reports on progress, it transpires, are written mainly from government handouts. The Russians are not only in charge of the project, they are also in control of the security surrounding it and have no intention of throwing the site open to curious visitors. An expert idea might establish too much of the truth.

Eyes on Libya : If Aswan cannot be kept on the boil, where is Nasser going to find his next excitement? Despite the apparent accord at Casablanca, all is not as rosy as it seems in the African garden. Neither Nkrumah, Sekou Touré nor Modibo Keita care to provide the subjects for Nasser's African empire. They thought they had managed to keep his pretensions somewhat in check by agreeing in advance that no speeches at the Casablanca conference should be published. Nasser got over this one, however, by leaking his text to the officially controlled Middle East News Agency which "learned" most of what he said.

But with great African victories for the time being ruled out, the President still has hopes of a lesser, if important, one nearer home. He has his eyes on Libya, or more specifically Cyrenaica, where there has been massive Egyptian infiltration in recent months.

There seems little doubt that if King Idris goes, Nasser will take over. But, perhaps, the most curious aspect of this situation is that the Americans seem to be condoning the succession. They seem not

to have learned that where Nasser goes, the Russians soon follow. The recent history of the Middle East, and some parts of Africa, provide sufficient evidence.

Heads and tails: Nasser, of course, is pleased to play along with the Americans on the Libyan issue. He has to have victories, if only to keep his own left at bay. And in that fact lies the whole key to Egypt's future. For, if there is ever to be a reaction to the present set-up, it will

come through the left. The old gang can be forgotten. The Egyptians today look to Russia and China for the lead. They utterly reject the west.

That is the core of the western dilemma, as Harold Beeley will soon discover when he arrives here. If Nasser stays, so do the Russians. If Nasser goes, in come the communists. Save for some unforeseeable political miracle, it's the Russians either way.

RELEASED FROM NASSER'S JAILS

Among those recently released from Egyptian prisons and prison camps, following the intervention of relatives, were:

SAAD AT-TAYIH, formerly of the newspaper *Masaa*;

ADIB DIMITRI, professor and member of the staff of *Masaa*;

YUSUF DARWISH, leading lawyer and the head of a publishing house;

IBRAHIM AMER, journalist on the staff of *al Gumhuriya*, well-known for his writings on communism;

ALI AL-DALI, member of the staff of *al Gumhuriya*;

ABDUL-MAGUID ATIYAH, journalist;

AHMAD SHAWQI ABDUL-HAKIM, journalist, specialist on peasant folklore;

ABDUL-MUNIM SUBHI, journalist;

RA'FAT AL-KHAYYAT, a leading broadcaster on the state radio system;

SAAD ABDUL-MATAL, head of an Alexandria communist publishing house;

MAJOR MAHMOUD AL-MONASTERLI, formerly in the tank corps, well-known left-wing writer;

ASSAD HALIM, left-wing writer and publisher;

MRS. ASMA HALIM, his wife, formerly of *Rose el Youssef* and *Sabbah al-Khair*, well-known writer;

SADIQ SAAD, engineer and writer on problems of the *fellah*;

MUHAMMAD AL-KHAFIF, pharmacist;

RAYMOUND DOUWAIK, head of "Twentieth Century" publishing house, etc.;

HUSAIN TAWFIQ TALAAT, engineer, collaborator with Douwaik;

MUHAMMAD ABBAS SID AHMAD, writer, specialist on international affairs;

ILHAM SAIF AN-NASR, head of "New Democracy" publishing house;

LUTFALLAH NADIM, head of Dar an-Nadim publishing house;

IBRAHIM ABDUL-HALIM, head of Dar al-Fikr publishing house;

FU'AD HADDAD, poet and publisher;

DR. LOUIS AWWAD, major figure in Egyptian letters, English specialist and former U.N. official;

MAHMOUD AS-SAADANI, well known critic, formerly with *Rose el Youssef*;

UMAR RUSHDI, well-known publisher, formerly published *Malayin* (The Millions), worked for the newspaper *Masaa*, speaks several East European languages, notably Hungarian;

MARY PAPADOPOULE, teacher in the lycee run by the Egyptians at Heliopolis;

GAMAL GHALI, employed at the same lycee, foremost leader of the Student Federation;

MUSTAFA BAHIG NASSAR, formerly of *Masaa* and Cairo radio;

SAAD ZAHARAN, well-known writer on politics and mathematics;

FAWZI MANSUR, lawyer, writer on peasant matters;

HASAN FU'AD, lawyer, wrote for *Rose el Youssef* and *Sabbah al-Khair*;

YUSUF HILMI, lawyer;

ADIL HUSAIN, engineer;

MU'IN BASSISE, poet and writer (from Palestine);

SAAD RAHMUI, leading student organizer and a "hero" of the Suez guerilla fighting;

ZHUDI, leading Egyptian cartoonist;

ABU'L-FADL AL-GUIZAWI, former deputy and well-known critic;

MAHMOUD AL-ALIM, well-known teacher and left-wing writer;

ALI AL-SHALAKANI, lawyer and journalist, ran the foreign column of *Masaa*;

DR. ABDUL-AZIM ANIS, worked for *Masaa*;

PHILLIPPE GALLAB, worked for *Masaa*;

GAMIL ABDUL-SHAFI, worked for *Masaa*;

MRS. AIDA THABET, worked for *Masaa*;

MRS. LAILA AL-GIBALI, worked for *Masaa*;

MRS. UMAIMA ABDU'N-NASR, a leading figure on *Masaa*;

TAHIR ABDUL-HAKIM, worked for *Masaa*;

ISMAIL AL-MAHDRAWI, teacher, also worked for *Masaa*;

LUTFI AL-KHOULI, lawyer, writer, playwright, also worked for *Masaa*;

DR. HUSAIN KAMALEDDIN, university teacher, worked for *Masaa*;

ADLU BARSOUM ABDUL-MALIK, teacher, worked for *Masaa*;

ADIL THABET, leader in the Partisans for Peace movement;

FATHI KHALIL, writer, teacher, member of *Rose el Youssef* staff, known for anti-American views;

GAMAL KAMIL, worked for *Rose el Youssef* and *Sabbah al-Khair*;

ABDUL-SATTAR AL-TAWILAH, worked for *Rose el Youssef* and *Sabbah al-Khair*;

DR. ISMAIL SABRI ABDALLA, university teacher and economist;

DR. FU'AD MORSI, university teacher and economist;

FAWZI GUIRGUIS, a Copt, government official, writer on politics;

INJA AFLATOUN, a Partisan of Peace;

ZARIF ABDULLA, lawyer, writer, specialist on modern China.

"ISRAELIS WILL TRY TO EXPAND"

AMER'S "BE ALERT" WARNING TO TROOPS

U.A.R. Vice-President Amer made a surprise visit to Egyptian troops on manoeuvres in the Canal Zone last week and told them to beware of a future Israeli attempt to seize "another part of the Arab world."

Accompanied by the Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff, Amer, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the U.A.R. armed forces, watched manoeuvres and a parade and then addressed the men. He told them:

"The presence of Israelis in Arab Palestine means that the Israelis have usurped part of the Arab world. The Israelis, in future, will try to expand by seizing another part of the Arab world. By usurping part of the Arab world, Israel became our enemy; therefore we should always stand ready to win back the rights of the Palestine people."

Something to strive for: Amer continued: "To sacrifice our lives to win back Palestine is exactly the same as sacrificing our lives to defend Damascus or Cairo." Stressing the need for training, he urged the assembled troops to be "ideal" soldiers.

"The social system we are striving to achieve provides equal opportunity for all to find suitable jobs and train themselves in modern warfare."

By training steadily and carrying on with their sacrifices, Amer stated, the armed forces would be able to contribute to the well-being of the future generations by building up industrial plants and reclaiming desert land. It was essential that "these facts are given due regard and that your officers should always instruct you on these matters. It is essential to know that we are fighting for the fulfilment of a really big aim."

The people pay: As members of the fighting forces, theirs was the first responsibility for protecting national unity. To carry out this task they had to be invariably prepared to make sacrifices. "For this reason you must carry on with your training and maintain our arms which belong to the people and are paid for by the people."

However, Amer stressed, their obligations were not to the Republic alone. "As members of the armed forces, we should always stand ready to defend any Arab country against any foreign aggression. By doing so we will be defending ourselves. Misfortunes suffered by any Arab, wherever he may be, are suffered by us too."



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AFRICA

FIRST FRUITS OF CASABLANCA

MALI EJECTS THE FRENCH

from our own correspondent

Bamako :

To Mali goes the palm for being the first country to implement one of the Casablanca conference resolutions. Her leader, Modibo Keita, announced at the weekend that France had been asked for the "rapid removal" of all her troops and military bases from the country. (The French put the number of their armed forces in Mali at 1,500).

His government's decision, said Keita, was based on the conviction that a young African state could not tolerate the presence on its territory of the troops of the former colonial power, unless it was willing to abandon part of its sovereignty. Mali was, however, prepared to continue co-operation with France on the basis of "non-interference in internal affairs."

One of the Casablanca conference resolutions, which Mali adopted together with the U.A.R., Ghana and Guinea, called for the disappearance of "foreign troops and bases that endanger the liberation of Africa." By implementing this resolution, Keita has stolen a march on critics within his own party who believed him too closely attached to France and not sufficiently keen on the proposed union between Mali, Ghana and Guinea.

Still being considered : On the latter point he still seems to have doubts. Whatever the enthusiasms in Accra and Con-



MODIBO KEITA AT CASABLANCA

A multiplicity of pressures—is this where he calls a halt?

akry for union, the nearest I could get from official circles here in the way of a comment was: "The question is being considered." The plan provides for a common parliament, common currency and a joint national bank.

Outright opponents of the union are more vocal. Ghana and Guinea, they pointed out, failed to agree last year on the question of a union between the two. Why, then, should the addition of Mali to the duo make union more feasible? These arguments are particularly telling at a time when Mali is licking the wounds suffered during the short-lived federation with Senegal.*

Support for union stems mainly from the extreme left, where it is viewed as an

opportunity to strengthen the Mali economy and split the pro-French group of independent African states led by Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. Leaders of the left-wing "unionists" include Interior Minister Madeira Keita and former minister—now U.N. representative—Hamane Have.

Battle for power : But even Have has a reservation—he does not trust Nkrumah. The Ghana leader, he holds, "is planning too much and is trying to further his own ambitions, to the detriment of other African states."

For the moment, however, the "unionists" are too busily engaged in the current local battle for power to have much time to spare for external power politics. The extreme left has embarked on a campaign to secure a Cabinet reshuffle which would give them closer control over the economy. Their target is Prime Minister Modibo Keita, whom they accuse of going slow on the socialisation of the country.

This group would also like closer ties with "progressive" African countries. It was their encouragement which got the Prime Minister to the Casablanca conference earlier this month, thus widening further the gap between himself and France.

Pressures resented : But Keita seems

* Senegal and the French Sudan joined to form the Mali Federation following the French grant of independence in June 1960. In August, Senegal proclaimed its own independence. The former French Sudan has continued the use of the name Mali.

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to have moved as far left as he wants to go for the time being, and is increasingly coming to resent the pressures put on him by French communist "advisers." He is hoping to forestall the extreme left by himself initiating a reshuffle of portfolios—one which would underpin his leadership.

Another suggestion being mooted in moderate circles is that Keita should give up the Premiership and hand over to Jean Marie Koné, a middle-of-the-road politician and the present President of the National Assembly. Basic to this suggestion is the idea that Koné would take over the Foreign Ministry, too, but this is being vigorously contested by the left-wing groups which want to see Mali in the vanguard of the "progressive" forces in Africa.

However, with the present near-balance of moderate and progressives, it is unlikely that we will see any far-reaching changes. There may be a small scale redistribution of portfolios, but the general structure will probably remain unaffected for the time being.

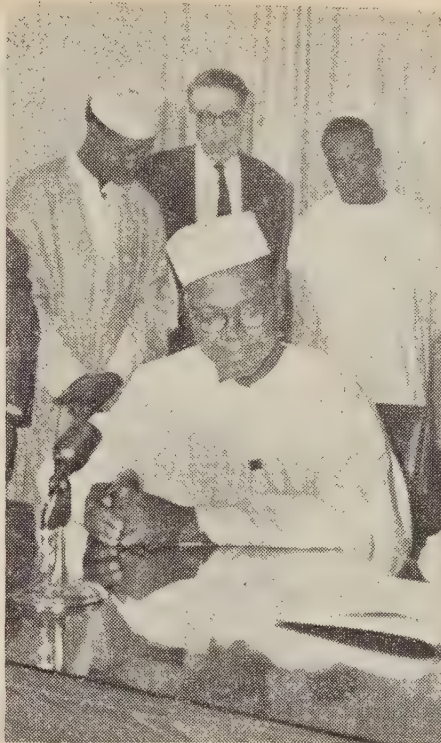
Help from Germany: Some kind of political *status quo* is essential if the Government is to turn its attention to the serious economic situation. This has suffered further deterioration due to the delay in the delivery of supplies which are now being brought in through the Ivory Coast port of Abidjan, in preference to the Senegal port of Dakar.

These delays have already caused a substantial reduction in the national stockpile of such an essential as fuel. There is every possibility that the entire country will come to a standstill if this situation is not soon remedied.

One of the difficulties is the alarming shortage of tankers and trucks to channel the supplies from Abidjan. This is made even worse by the appalling state of a large section of the highway along which supplies must travel. The problem should be partly alleviated by implementation of a reported agreement between the government and Krupp, under which the West German firm will supply some 300 transport vehicles (worth £1½ million) against West German imports of peanuts and cotton.

U.S. provides aid: But, so far, I have been unable to obtain confirmation of this deal from any official source. No one can say when the trucks are expected to arrive or whether they will arrive here in time to avert the threatening supply crisis.

European communist countries appear in no hurry to proffer their much-vaunted assistance to underdeveloped countries. Economic missions from a number of satellite countries have been here re-



JEAN MARIE KONE
Too moderate for the left

cently, but so far only the Czechs have come up with any kind of trade deal—a credit for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

The west, particularly the U.S., has come off a little better. The U.S. signed an agreement on January 4 for the supply of \$2 million worth of aid to include petroleum and lubricants, cement, road building and agricultural equipment. Britain has given three D.C.3 aircraft which the government is using to inaugurate its national airline, employing French-speaking pilots. France has loaned 525 technicians and released vast sums for the improvement of roads and the construction of a very much needed barrage at Sotuba.

Guineans angry: The only other country to have made a mark with aid and assistance is Israel, whose nationals are engaged in a number of projects. It was probably the locally employed Israelis who more than anyone took the slap in the face represented by the Casablanca conference resolution on Israel, to which Mali was a signatory.

The country has a tremendous need for further assistance, technical and financial, in almost every sphere of development, but there is not the great desire to seek it from the communists that might have been expected. This is probably due to the discouraging reports received from Guinea, where the government of Sekou Touré is said to be cut

up over the type and quality of goods received from the Soviet Union under trade agreements.

There is considerable scope here, as elsewhere in Africa, for the western powers to show their disinterested concern in the well-being of a newly-independent and under-developed state. If Prime Minister Keita is to hold on to his shaky and still rather moderate regime, he has to produce some plump economic rabbits from the hat. If the west will not supply them, then the communists undoubtedly will—on their own terms.



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A NONCONFORMIST'S GUIDE TO ISRAEL

WHAT TO SEE WHEN YOU HAVE "SEEN EVERYTHING"

Let us suppose that the official guides have shown you all "you ought to see," and have stuffed you with facts and figures until you no longer know the difference between Tnuva and Hamashbir, between a boxer and a dachshund.

Let us further suppose that you have visited all the uncles, aunts and second cousins who happen to live in this Holy Land, and have conveyed greetings—which you promised to do in a moment of weakness before setting out from England—to a grocer in Affuleh, a house-painter in Beersheba and a very plain typist in Acre.

Having done all this, you still have a week over to enjoy your trip, just to see things that no one has shown you, or just to stand and stare—an activity which your guides, anxious to keep you occupied every minute of the day, have refused to allow you.

Extraordinary Israelis: The first thing I would do is take the train, repeat train, from the toy-like station in Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. You will encounter some difficulty at the outset, when you ask the man at your hotel what time the train leaves for Tel Aviv. He will try hard to dissuade you from using this form of locomotion. He will tell you that you can do the trip in half the time by car. He will tell you that the few pence saved are not worth the effort. He will tell you that you will meet on the train persons

who are not of your class. "Why go by train, anyway?", he will ask, surprised.

Take no notice of his little speech. Stand up for your rights, and you will spend a couple of hours of pure delight as the train cuts its way through the hills of Judea, revealing some lovely countryside that you do not see at all when you rush down to Tel Aviv—at 45 m.p.h.—with other tourists in a softly sprung 1961 American car.

The people you meet on the train are very ordinary Israelis, but ordinary Israelis are sometimes quite extraordinary. Do not be afraid to talk to them, but—and here is a word of warning—unless you speak modern Hebrew fluently, stick to English. One or two of them are bound to understand it. Do not try broken Hebrew, classical or Biblical. If your French is good, pick out a young North African immigrant and talk to him in that language.

MAKING THE WORLD SEEM GOOD

Once you have arrived in Tel Aviv, no one can really tell you what to do. Just wander about the streets, keep your eyes and ears open, pop into shops that appeal to you. If you see an Oriental cafe, and the smells attract you, try your luck. Order *shashlik*, an eastern salad, a



ANCIENT ACRE

Somewhere to cool off after the Negev heat

plate of *humus*. In a few minutes, your mouth will be burning, and then you will feel exceptionally dry. Order a glass of *arak*, but do not drink it neat. I recommend one part *arak* with three parts water. When you add the water, the *arak* turns white and looks like milk. It has an aniseed flavour. If you are used to drinking vodka, take one third *arak*, two thirds water. After such a meal, the world will seem good to you, and you will be ready to see the sights.

Of the three hundred and thirty-three buildings you might visit in Tel Aviv, I would advise you to see three: the Glass Museum, the Herzlia Gymnasium—meaning secondary school—and the Kremlin, meaning the Federation of Labour headquarters.

It may well be that you are not museum-minded, but this museum is not like others. It is not museumy, mouldy or moth-eaten. It is a bright place, and not only are the exhibits delightful in themselves, but they are excellently displayed. An hour spent there is an hour well spent indeed.

Living monument: The Gymnasium, in my opinion, is worth a visit for a very different reason. It was the school of the leaders who have made a name for themselves in the State. Ben-Yehuda may have created modern Hebrew, but the language would have remained more or less unused, had not the Gymnasium trained generation after generation to see in it the language of normal, everyday discourse.

Here the new Palestine was given the spirit that made the dry bones live, and I think that the typical sabra is the fruit which fell from the tree of the Herzlia. Until last year it stood at the end of Herzl Street, one of the oldest buildings in Tel Aviv. It has now moved far north,

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and is one of the newest buildings in Tel Aviv.

Whatever one may think of the labour movement in Israel, and it has some very bitter enemies, no one can deny that it has played an enormous part in building up the country. Israel today is unthinkable without it. Its fairly new buildings are a living monument to the way the pennies of the proletariat have been spent.

When the building was opened, Premier Ben-Gurion sighed for the days when there were only rough benches to sit on, and some romantics see in this huge edifice the end of the ideals that made the movement strong.

Make a point of visiting the building, talk to the people who work there, and form your own judgement about the significance of the labour movement in the life of Israel.

DON'T CHOOSE TEL AVIV FOR QUIET

However, I hasten to add, you do not need to see buildings at all. Tel Aviv is so dynamic a city, that every street, every hour of the day has something exciting to offer. It is not a quiet city. It is not restful for the nerves. If you are looking for quiet and serenity, take the first bus out.

A wise tourist will get out of his car at Zena Dizengoff Square—a gallant reference to the wife of the first mayor of Tel Aviv—and walk up one side of the street that leads from it, dropping in at one or two antique shops, and walk down the other side, dropping in at some of the “exclusive” shops, which sell you things as chic and full of class as anything in Bond Street, as well as things as vulgar and Levantine as in... well, I will not say where. Something for everybody's taste.

If you are tired of walking and shopping, choose the cafe which has the largest number of clients sitting at its pavement tables and sit there too. After that luncheon, you will not need to eat of the cream-covered cakes (“All the calories removed, madam”). Order a tea or a coffee, and sit and watch the crowds go by. You will not be wasting your time.

You will see urban Israel in the raw, and learn more about the people of Israel than a hundred pamphlets can teach you. Moreover, foreign journalists say that you can see more beautiful girls walk by than in any city in Europe. No comment.

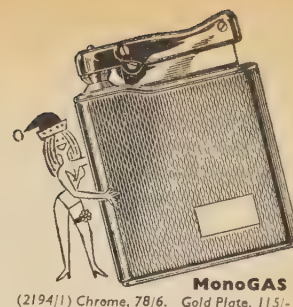
Getting the best view: Jerusalem is as quiet as Tel Aviv is noisy. There is no end to what may be seen and enjoyed in this Holy City.

Splendidly glorious are its sunsets, when endless shades and variations of



TEL AVIV—NOT FOR THOSE SEEKING REST

But the girls, say the journalists, are more beautiful than in Europe



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light and colour play upon the hills of Moab, and the walls of Suleiman the Magnificent are tinged with gold.

From many points in the new city you get glimpses of the old. One way is to drive up to U.N. headquarters and stop your car about a hundred yards from the entrance. From there you get a quite incredible view of ancient Jerusalem, of the Golden Gate and all the places made famous in the Bible story.

An excellent view is also to be had by walking up the street opposite the Government Printing Press. But the best view of all is the one you find for yourself. *Be careful not to cross the frontier for, although you will later be released and returned to Israel, the Jordanian Legion will have an uncomfortable interrogation awaiting you.* The roof of the "Temple of Solomon" (Heichal Shlomo) on King George Avenue provides the

stage for a staggering picture of the whole of Jerusalem, old and new, and the guardians of the "Temple" receive visitors very warmly.

Into the compound: If you happen to be a lawyer, you should give yourself a morning in the Russian Compound. There the Supreme Court sits, and if you take with you an interpreter who knows Hebrew and English well, you will enjoy your busman's holiday. You will also begin to understand many aspects of Israel life until then quite unknown to you.

Even if the law is of no interest to you, it is worth walking around in the compound, with its church with the green cupolas, with the broken column lying on the ground, said to have been intended for the Temple. Worth it too, for a sight of the old Russian peasant women, who came here as pilgrims before the First World War and could not get back to

Russia. Our equivalent of Scotland Yard is in this same compound, and from one of the roofs you can see the old Hadassah on Mount Scopus. In short, two thousand years of history meet the eye from this *Migrash Harussim*.

If you are a book-lover, a feast awaits you in Jerusalem, for here can be found Shocken's priceless collection of incunabula. The scrolls from the Desert of Judea are here. In Havatzelet Street you can find rare books printed during the last four hundred years. In Salome Street—it used to be Princess Mary Avenue—there is one bookshop which sells rare maps of Palestine. Opposite, is the oldest bookseller in Jerusalem, his shelves filled with all kinds of books, and some of them are bound to interest you.

Magic and antibiotics: If you are religious, do not miss praying in the Italian Eshnoga, brought over whole from Italy. Do not forget to look round the Kook Foundation, where you can see manuscripts in the actual handwriting of Maimonides. But you have to be very morbid to enjoy the horrors of Mount Zion—worth skipping.

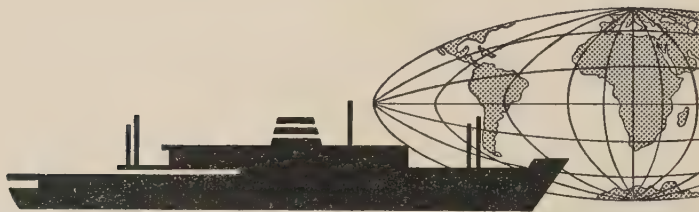
The doctor will find everything in Jerusalem to interest him, cures by magic and treatment by antibiotics. Hadassah Hospital is built, but it will not be in working order until late in 1961, so for a hospital that is truly modern, one should make a special point of visiting the Kupat Holim hospital not far from Petach Tikva, known as the Beilinson. "We have nothing like it in the States," say the Americans a little sadly.

AWAY FROM THE CITIES

The countryside of Israel has, perhaps, more to offer the visitor than the towns. I will therefore not touch upon Haifa and the other towns, though there is plenty to say about the glory of the Carmel, where Elijah made history, of Tiberias with its synagogue at Capernaum and its hot baths which have cured the sick for hundreds and thousands of years, of Beersheba, which, until the coming of Israel was a one-street Sleepy Hollow for desert Beduin, and is now a good-sized town. All of them have their thrills and delights, but there is no room here to pick out the highspots for the visitor.

If you come from England, where the orange does not grow, you may spend an ideal afternoon enjoying the simple pleasures of an orange grove. The fragrance is intoxicating, and an orange—a Jaffa orange—you have yourself plucked from the tree and eaten tastes better than the best orange sold in Covent Garden.

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You will also find grapefruit, tangerines and other citrus fruits, golden under the Israel sun. Talk—if you can—to the workers, listen to the owner's grouses, and then walk for golden miles under the fruit-laden branches. You can reach the silence of these groves within a quarter of an hour from the noise of Allenby Road—by car, of course.

Fearsome Negev : In striking contrast to the green and peace of the Sharon and its groves stands the forbidding, frightening, fearsome Negev—the greatest challenge to the Jew of today, the greatest challenge to the Israeli of tomorrow. Here are our Grand Canyons, here is our Wild West, here are King Solomon's Mines. The Negev is an open invitation to us to open up our own mines, for here, it is said, Nature has hidden endless storehouses of treasure, the treasure that Ben-Gurion calls upon us to find. There are parts of the Negev where you cannot go unarmed, and parts you will never, for all your bravery, discover.

Nevertheless, there are many sensible men prepared to swop the whole of the Negev for half of Galilee. Christians will certainly find more to interest them in the soft green landscape of Galilee, where much of the story of the Gospels takes place, than in the harsh greys and browns of the Negev. Jews too, of many kinds, prefer the trees and water of the north to the howling desert of the south. All a matter of taste.

A moonlight trip on Lake Kinneret, a visit to Beth Zerah—Degania, the first kibbutz, has its attractions, but is for conformers, not nonconformists—a view over the lake from the Mount of Temptation, all these leave an impression on the receptive mind, which will not fade, however many years may pass. My first view of Lake Tiberias (Kinneret), as you drive from Nazareth, is as fresh and exciting as when I first saw it thirty-seven years ago.

But in these days, there is a grand sight, one which could not be seen even five years ago. I refer to the Huleh Valley. In 1961, you see mile after green, running mile of rich, luscious land under the plough. *In years gone by, Lake Huleh (you will still see it on all the maps) and its swampy neighbourhood were the home of the buffalo and the anopheles mosquito.*

Today it is rich agricultural land. Not only should you cross the lake dry-footed, but you should also climb—or drive—to one of the mountain tops and see the carpet, stretching for mile upon mile, of greens and reds and browns—and silver, where the carp pounds are.

How the Crusaders lived : Although

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Israelis will ask you, "Where on earth is it?", you must, when in Galilee, find your way—up to your knees in irises—to the ruins of the crusading castle of Montfort. Some of the way, you have to go on foot through wild country, but when you have arrived, you are in a land which seems not to have been trodden by the foot of man for a good thousand years. *This is not really Israel, nor is it Palestine. It is much more the Holy Land as pictured by a mediaeval monk.*

You can climb—but with care—in and over the ruins, and you will get a pretty clear idea of how the Crusaders lived be-

fore they were driven out by the Moslem conquerors.

If you are not sated by now with magnificent sights and incredible natural beauties; if you have not yet become satisfied with what the Jews have made of a poor desert land, then go by the mountain road from the Christian village of Rama to the Mediterranean. Then tell me whether you remember any road in Europe quite as thrilling as this.

As for the rest of the country, you must come back to see it. You cannot possibly digest more in one visit.

E.D.G.

HOW TO RUN AN AIRLINE

LOWER FARES MEAN HIGHER EL AL PROFITS

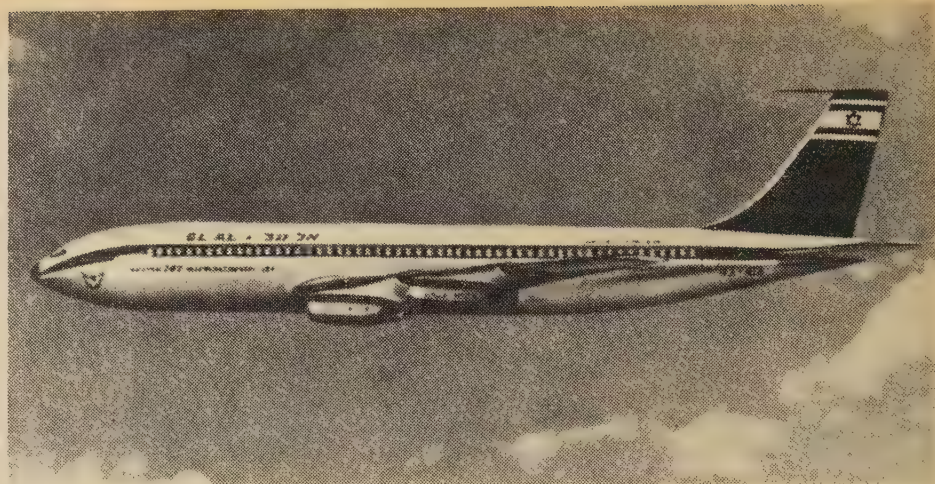
Now it's El Al's turn to laugh. The Israel Airline, which in the first days of its operations was the butt of every operator (and many passengers) in the business, has not only lived down its early reputation, but has forged ahead to such an extent that, today, the official air transport organisation lists it amongst the first three in the world for efficiency on the U.S.-Europe-Middle East route.

Founded in 1949 with a very small nucleus of personnel, El Al now has 1,500 employees in Israel and other countries. In 1959-60, after allowing for all depreciation and loan interest payments, El Al showed a profit of £60,000 (about £12,000).

Just how difficult it is to turn a profit in airline operations is shown by the fact, revealed by El Al's managing director, Brig.-Gen. E. Ben-Arzi, that the £60,000 the Israelis earned from their airline were made possible only by a turnover of £41 million (about £8 million).

World record: This year, the figure is expected to increase to £49 million, and by 1965-66 to £85 million, getting on for six times the 1956-57 figure of £15 million. But a bigger turnover is not enough. Actual income must be increased and costs held steady, or better still, cut. Only then can there be any prospect of profits.

Another factor to be considered is aircraft utilisation. The more hours an aircraft is in the air with passengers, and the fewer on the ground, the better it pays off. With its Britannias, El Al has reached a



ONE OF EL AL'S NEW BOEINGS
Paris to Tel Aviv in three hours and fifty minutes

world record in plane utilisation of well over eleven hours out of every twenty-four.

In this particular sector of airline economy, El Al has in fact reached its optimum efficiency. Because of the fact that flights are curtailed on Fridays (the eve of the Sabbath) and stopped on Saturdays, the Israel line has only 270 full operating days a year, and now that the maximum has been reached, other ways have to be found to increase profitability.

More passengers: So far, this has been done by cutting costs, carrying more passengers (last year the figure reached 100,000), spreading the load by promoting tourism and more winter flying, and by the acquisition of still larger, faster and more luxurious planes.

The latest aircraft to join El Al's fleet of Britannias is the Boeing 707 jet airliner, of which El Al hope to be operating three in the near future. Two have already been purchased, and an option obtained on a third.

The Boeing 707, which inaugurated El Al's jet service from New York to Lydda via Paris, took off three weeks ago, and set up a record for the trip between Paris and Tel Aviv, taking only three hours and fifty minutes. The total flying time from New York to Lydda was just five minutes under ten hours.

By next month there will be two weekly Boeing services between London, Tel Aviv and New York, and by the summer there will also be a New York-Lydda non-stop jet flight, the longest in the international air service network.

Popular Britannias: El Al's Britannias will continue in service on all routes. They are considered to be important passenger-getters for El Al, and have been popular with passengers and airline alike ever since they captured the speed record for the Atlantic crossing when they were in-

troduced on the route by El Al.

More good news for intending El Al passengers is contained in an announcement by El Al's U.K. manager, M. Tourel. Subject to Government approval, which is expected to be given shortly, fares to Israel are to be considerably reduced from their present minimum of £141.15.0 on April 1.

A 23-day excursion tourist fare will be introduced, costing just over £119 during the normal season, and a few shillings over £110 during the off-season. For groups of 25 or more booking through a travel agent, the fares will be even cheaper—£107.18.0. and £99.5.0. For trips of more than 23 days, the normal tourist fare of £141.15.0. will still operate.

Lower costs: By reducing fares in this way, El Al hopes to attract many more passengers, thus increasing its profits as well as its turnover, the added value of which is 25 per cent. In this, Israel's national airline will be following the precedent it has itself set.

In 1956, El Al's costs per ton-mile (the way an airline's costs are reckoned is to compute how much has to be spent on transporting one ton for one mile by air) were 107 agorot (4/6). By 1959, this figure had fallen to 96 agorot (4/-), and by last year to 89 agorot (3/9).

Reductions of this order have more than offset the fall in income per ton-mile from 114.7 agorot (4/9) to 96.1 agorot (4/0½), brought about by cheaper fares, and the airline hopes that the trend will continue, with income always a jump ahead of costs.

High efficiency: Judging by its past record, El Al should not find this too difficult. According to official International Air Transport Association statistics, El Al is the third most efficient airline of the fifteen covering the same routes.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

WANTED—MANY MORE SOCIAL WORKERS

BUT SHORTHAND-TYPISTS EARN MORE MONEY

Up to 1958, training facilities for social workers in Israel were provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Municipality of Tel Aviv. Each conducted a two-year certificate course, and trained some 400 social workers during the first ten years of statehood.

According to Dr. Eileen Blackey, formerly of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, before the establishment in 1958 of the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work in Jerusalem, which she has headed since then, social workers in this country had no hope of obtaining academic standing.

Organised within the Hebrew University, and jointly sponsored by the "Joint" (which provided \$500,000 for the first five years) and the Ministry of Social Welfare, the school now has 175 students registered for a three year bachelor's degree course, as well as 16 special students, holders of certificates from the two former schools, who will complete their studies here.

Work with groups: The School hopes, Dr. Blackey said, to produce social workers equipped to work in a variety of social work programmes "and also to train students to carry multi-functional responsibilities, because of the nature of Israel's problems and needs."

For example, social workers in the immigrant settlements must not only know how to help with individual and family problems, but are often called upon to organise group activities for various age groups, and to assist the community leaders and officials in the organisation of needed services.

In addition, social work in Israel is expanding its scope and widening its field of operations to include prisons, mental hospitals and clinics, general hospitals, juvenile and adult probation, children's institutions, etc.

Few oriental students: Since a large part of the population in the lower income groups are immigrants of Oriental background, there appears to be a real need for professional personnel who themselves come from these same ethnic groups. This also applies to the 200,000 Arabs who live in Israel, and whose social and cultural patterns still differ from those of the Jewish majority.

Seventy-five per cent of the students at the School of Social Work are Israeli-born, and eight are Arabs. All the Arabs, incidentally, are male students, while among the Jewish students the proportion of girls is very high. Social work in western countries has traditionally been a female occupation in the main.

Fifty foreign degrees: Out of the 1,000 social workers at present available in the country, about 50 hold degrees in social work from abroad. The remainder either hold certificates from the two former schools (now closed and partly amalgamated into the Paul Baerwald School), were trained in Europe before immigrating to Israel, or took the emergency short-courses, run by the Ministry of Social Welfare after the establishment of the State.

"The profession", Dr. Blackey said, "has not kept pace with the expansion of programmes". Salaries are low, and civil service grades are based on experience and seniority, with little differential on the basis of professional training. Basic pay for a social worker in the lowest grade is £100 a month, which, with cost-of-living allowances, etc., comes to a monthly income of £1250—a much lower rate of pay than a qualified shorthand-typist.

"To opt for social work, implies a certain amount of dedication", Dr. Blackey emphasised, "but dedication should not imply that people are willing to accept the lower status which invariably accompanies a lowly paid profession."

Twice as many: Israel will need to double the number of social workers within the next five years, and higher salaries would certainly provide an incentive for recruitment.



JAFFA PLAYGROUND
A crying need for help

At the moment, according to Social Workers' Union Secretary Shoshanna Werner, social workers had been classified as non-academic—and neither job analyses nor job descriptions were available.

The first class of graduates from the Paul Baerwald School would, in effect, put the profession as a whole on a new and different basis, making education as well as experience and seniority a criterion for grading.

Social tragedies: The shortage of qualified people leads to a sort of black market in social workers. Certain categories, like prison welfare, probation and psychiatric social workers, of whom fewer are needed but where demand nevertheless outweighs supply, usually earn higher salaries, while family agencies and municipal services pay least.

Yet it is this shortage of adequate provision and staff in these basic services that increases the need for more special-

UNION
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INDEX
1959-100

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DOLLAR BONDS	93.2	93.1
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COMPANY MEETING

WESTMINSTER BANK**VERY CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENT**

The Annual General Meeting of Westminster Bank Limited will be held on February 15 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by the chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Aldenham, for the year ended December 31, 1960:

This year Westminster Bank will celebrate the 125th anniversary of its opening. The past twenty-five years have seen bigger and more rapid changes than any other comparable period of the Bank's history. At the end of 1935 the total of our Current, Deposit and Other Accounts amounted to £323 million and our Advances and Other Accounts to £115 million. At the conclusion of the year that has just passed these figures had risen to £1,009 million and £459 million respectively. Even allowing for inflation, these figures represent very considerable achievement.

During the year under review we added over 100,000 new Current Accounts. We have been amongst the leaders of progress in mechanised banking and are now on the threshold of far-reaching electronic developments.

The year 1960 was a very good one so far as the domestic affairs of our Bank were concerned, and we have been able to show a profit of £3,412,832, an increase of £906,731 over the 1959 figure. This has enabled us to raise the dividend on our "B" shares from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d. per share.

To meet our commitments to our customers and the call for Special Deposits by the Bank of England we have had to sell some of our investments and turn down many applications for new or increased advances. Even so, the ratio of our liquid assets to deposits has been severely squeezed.

The increase in crime, and especially of robbery with violence, causes very great concern to the Bank since it affects not only our property but also, and more importantly, the lives and welfare of our Staff. Security measures are constantly being reviewed and new methods adopted; about these measures we can, for obvious reasons, say nothing.

In many ways the past year has been in marked contrast to 1959. The country's balance-of-payments figures have become disquieting; and signs of renewed inflation have begun to appear. In these circumstances, there is no doubt that credit restriction was necessary; but it is surely contrary both to justice and efficiency that, in spite of many recommendations, no way should yet have been devised for including other financial institutions in the restrictions that have been applied to the Banks.

Special Deposits

Arrangements were made in 1958 whereby the Bank of England could call for Special Deposits from the Clearing Banks and the Scottish Banks as a weapon to control the ability of those banks to increase their advances to customers. At the time these arrangements were made they were said to be available pending the report of the Radcliffe Committee; but although that Committee reported strongly against calls for Special Deposits from the Clearing Banks unless accompanied by general restrictions on all classes of lenders, yet calls of 2 per cent of total deposits in the Clearing

Banks were made during 1960, and that 2 per cent, together with 1 per cent from the Scottish Banks, amounting in total to £150 million, continues to be held by the Bank of England.

At the same time opinion seems to be tending towards regarding a 30 per cent liquidity ratio as a minimum; which further restrains our ability to lend, by compelling us to keep a higher ratio throughout the year than prudent banking requires, in order to maintain the minimum during the early months of each year, when the taxation drain on our customers reduces our deposits. Moreover, a fixed minimum liquidity ratio defeats the whole object of liquidity since those assets can then never be used to meet unexpected calls on banks' cash. A plan which required an average liquidity ratio over the year would be much more acceptable.

The worsening of our balance-of-payments was largely due to the failure of our exports to grow, whilst our imports did grow greatly.

It is disappointing that we have not retained our share of exports: we do not seem to have been determined enough in selling abroad.

Much attention has been given during the year to the steady increase in our gold and dollar reserves: but in view of our failure to earn a surplus abroad, the increased reserves can be accounted for only by the large inflow of West European and American capital, some of it for permanent investment here, but much of it a quite temporary movement of money to take advantage of the high rates of interest prevailing in London. In spite of the adverse balance-of-payments, the inflow of money has kept sterling strong throughout the year.

During 1959 we made a large additional subscription in gold to the International Monetary Fund, and there is no reason why we should not make readier use of this, our second line of reserve by drawing on our increased quotas in the I.M.F., in order to tide us over temporary strains.

Since April the buoyancy has gone out of the figures of national production and, since there have been a greater number of people in employment, this means that productivity has stopped rising.

Our official unemployment figures have improved: but they disguise quite a lot of short-time working, especially in the motor industry.

Outlook for 1961

The general outlook for 1961 is uncertain. Apart from the many clouds on the political horizon, our economic prospects, like those of the rest of the free world, will remain unsettled until there are signs that the new Administration is managing to pull the United States out of their present recession.

The balance-of-payments is the key to our economic problem. Unless it can be improved by increasing exports, we shall have to reduce our imports, with the result that there will have to be contraction rather than expansion at home.

Despite our problems, we are still enjoying a high degree of prosperity: but it seems likely that 1961 will prove a difficult and therefore a challenging year for us all.

ised activities. The lack of qualified workers in the basic services leads to social tragedies and economic waste, both of which Israel can ill afford.

**PARIS FASHIONS FROM
TEL AVIV**

The latest Paris fashions will soon be produced in Israel, under an agreement just signed in Tel Aviv between French couturier Jacques Heim and The Israel Export Institute.

Heim, who is President of the French Fashion Syndicate as well as having his own fashion house, will supply patterns, sketches, technical instructions and fabric swatches, which will be distributed to the twenty local manufacturers represented by the Export Institute. For this service, a monthly fee will be paid.

The agreement, which will run in the first instance for twelve months, will enable Israel to compete very much more extensively in world fashion markets, and is expected to be of great assistance in helping the country reach its 1961 target of \$4.5 million worth of fashion exports.

New Israeli style: Jacques Heim visited Israel last month, and was impressed by the quality of locally produced cotton fabrics. He also commented on the emergence of a native Israeli fashion style—"true, gay, simple, colourful. Based on the country and its values."

IN BRIEF**MINK BREEDING FOR EXPORT**

A first shipment of live mink is due to arrive here in April to start what is hoped will become a large-scale industry. Herman Meltzer, retired owner of one of the largest U.S. firms in the mink import and marketing business, recently visited Israel where he advised the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the establishment of a public company to organise the development of a mink breeding, processing and export industry.

NEW RESORT HOTEL

Last month the cornerstone of the Appollonia Hotel was laid in Tel Aviv. It will be air-conditioned throughout, and its nineteen storeys will contain 140 rooms, several reception halls and dining rooms, a ballroom, a night-club and a rooftop helicopter landing area.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

ZIONISM

ZIONISTS ANSWER THE CRITICS

FEDERATION REGIONAL CONFERENCE

from the Jewish Affairs reporter

Although the subjects of immigration and education predominated at the East, North and South London Zionist Federation Regional Conference held at the Clapton Jewish Day School last Sunday, much of the time was given up to answering critics of the Zionist movement and reporting on the 25th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem.

Miss Beatrice J. Barwell, who presided over the first session of the conference, stated in her opening address that those who criticised Zionism did so out of ill-will and ignorance. The main task of Zionism—to establish a Jewish State in Palestine—had been fulfilled, but its secondary task, to bring about the renaissance of the Jewish people, had not yet been achieved and, while it remained uncompleted, Zionism had its *raison d'être*.

“Those who snipe at the Zionist movement have a guilt complex,” she observed, “and they compensate for it by attacking the movement. They were against the movement in the early days, but now that the State of Israel has been founded, they wish to jump on the bandwagon—so they praise it. But remembering, at the same time, how they first opposed the idea, they take refuge from their confusion in attacking our movement.”

End to subterfuge: If those critics wished to enter the Zionist movement they would be welcomed with delight, Miss Barwell went on, but they must be prepared to become full-blooded Zionists. They must no longer engage in subterfuge.

After conveying the greetings of the Zionist Federation to the Conference, Woolf Perry, its Chairman, referred to two recent statements made by leaders of non-Zionist organisations who prognosticated the early demise of the Zionist movement.

American “jungle”: Most of the Anglo-Jewish Association’s actions and statements were paradoxical in one way or another, said Perry, and it was imperative to ask them at the present moment why they did not quietly disband themselves. They were not representative of the Jewish community nor did they com-

mand the respect of the community.

Perry then spoke of Rabbi Joachim Prinz, “a man whom I am proud to call my friend.” But, the speaker went on, Prinz’s recent “sensational” statements served no purpose except to confuse those of the Jewish community seeking after responsible leadership and guidance. That was all the more serious, especially in a country like the United States of America where Jewish community life could be described as a “jungle.” There were more organisations there than there were people to be organised.

“In Britain,” said the speaker, “the Zionist movement had an important role to play in the past, and I believe it has a crucial part to play in the future.”

Opportunity and capability: “We are a vital and dynamic movement. We need to close our ranks, to seek out those things which unite us and not those which divide us. We have the opportunity, and, I am confident, the capability, to bring about the unity of the Jewish people in a real form. And I am certain that we shall succeed.”

The Anglo-Jewish Press presented a distorted picture of the 25th Zionist Congress, declared Sidney Shipton. Congress had to deal with a great many organisational details, to review past and present events, to plan for the future. It was not necessary, as some people expected, for it to bring forth a Messiah. It had dealt mainly with matters of immigration and education. It had been a practical Congress, and Shipton believed, “a good Congress.”

Other ways: Donald Silk, Honorary Secretary of the Zionist Federation, talked of the work of the Federation and the 25th Zionist Congress and commended Abba Eban’s proposed scheme whereby high school students and university students would be able to study in Israel for one year. “This is the only way to establish close bonds between young Jews in the Diaspora and their brethren in Israel. But a common language is needed as well—in fact it is vital—and that language must be Hebrew. We, in this country, with our day schools are teaching children Hebrew and educating them in a Jewish atmosphere.”

Disappointed: The Jewish community’s apathy was strongly attacked by Geoffrey Gelberg, Chairman of the Dalston and North London Zionist Society, who opened the general debate. There was a drastic shortage of those willing to work for Zionism, and those who did work “cut themselves to pieces because of the amount of work there is to do.”

He was disappointed with the Congress. Delegates had stuck too closely to their prepared, set speeches, had not dealt

fully with problems of immigration, and showed an inclination to rest on their laurels. The World Zionist Organisation should adapt itself to changing attitudes and times and do so with a greater sense of urgency.

The position of the Zionist movement was grave. Jewish children were not taught enough history. They should be made to read books like *Exodus*. Jews disappeared when they moved from one district to another. “Hackney and Clapton,” he said, “have their own Diaspora in Hendon and Stanmore.”

Ben-Gurion’s ammunition: Mrs. B. Stifftel-Lipmann declared that the only “true aliyah” was to go to Israel. A. Abrahams said that not many avowed Zionists did go to Israel.

Representatives of Habonim and Hashomer Hatzair who were present protested that the Federation did not aid them sufficiently in carrying out their programmes.

Summing up the conference, Dr. S. A. Miller stated that it had been a good conference in that not too much stress had been laid on ideological points while practical problems had been properly aired. He concluded by promising that these problems would be dealt with by the Federation.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, January 29

LONDON REGIONAL CONFERENCE. North-West and West London. Zion House Hampstead, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Discussion “Israel in the Community”. Chairmen: First session—Mrs. Ella Frankel. Second session—Mr. Harold Miller. Speakers: Mr. Woolf Perry, Mr. Donald Silk. 2.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 4

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of the Zionist Federation and the Hon. Officers of the Catford Synagogue invite all to a M’lava Malka at the Synagogue Hall, 6 Crantock Road, S.E.6 (No. 47 Bus). Speaker: Rabbi E. Newman, Minister of Golders Green Synagogue. Rev. Simon Hass will render liturgical musical items. In the Chair: Rev. J. H. Rockman, Minister of the Congregation. No Appeal. Admission free. Refreshments. 7.30 p.m.

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Fri. 27th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.

Sat. 28th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Cantorial Music.

Sun. 29th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: Tu B’shevat—The New Year of the Trees. 20.40 In the Jewish World.

Mon. 30th January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Newsreel. 20.35 Israel Stars of Song: Shimon Israeli.

Tues. 31st January: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 Personal Greetings and Record Requests.

Wed. 1st February: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Music. 20.30 International Students’ Forum.

Thurs. 2nd February: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Literature in Israel: A Monthly Magazine Programme. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman.

U.S.A.

PRINZ UNREPENTANT

PROPOSALS FOR NEW "MASS MOVEMENT"

from our own correspondent

New York :

When Dr. Joachim Prinz spoke up in Philadelphia to demand the dissolution of the Zionist movement, he was speaking as President of the American Jewish Congress to the organisation's National Governing Council. But, when the Zionist roof fell in on him, he hastily summoned a press conference in New York to explain that he was speaking in a purely personal capacity and not as Congress President.

Having thus established his position, Prinz went on to claim that the great majority of U.S. Jews shared his belief: but had found no effective way of translating it into effective action. To this end, he proposed a round-table conference of Jewish leaders to plan a new, mass movement which would express what he termed "the American Jewish credo":

1. Jewish survival is inseparably linked with the growth of democracy, equality and human welfare;

2. A vital link with Israel is needed, not only because it is a haven for refugees and a bastion of democracy in the Middle East, but because it constitutes the keystone in the arch of Jewish survival;

3. Jews are a people, sharing com-



INDIVIDUALIST PRINZ
"No more Zionism"

mon values, common hopes and common problems; the cultural and spiritual heritage of this people must be preserved and fostered to enrich both Jewish life and American and world culture.

"No real influence": Repeating his call for the dissolution of the Zionist movement and claiming identity with the Ben-Gurion viewpoint, Prinz told his press conference (held, incidentally, in the offices of the American Jewish Congress) that he was very well aware of the historic service rendered to the "Jewish people and to Jewish destiny" by the Zionist organisation.

His suggestion for the dissolution of the present structure of the Zionist movement, "in the United States," was offered, not because he believed "that American Jewry has already discharged its responsibilities to Israel . . . it is rather because of my conviction that this structure is thwarting the full mobilisation of American Jewish effort in that task."

Every day of drifting, Prinz declared, "is a day lost and a step backward in the effort to foster Jewish identification and strengthen American Jewry's ties with Israel. The time to act is now."

In its time, the Zionist movement had served an almost messianic purpose and had gloriously fulfilled its aims. But it was evident that "the Zionist organisation no longer exerts any real influence in our communities." Only those groups, such as Hadassah, which undertook specific, concrete projects had retained any vitality.

Merger proposed: What he now pro-

posed was a mass movement representing the view of the majority of American Jews, one that would exercise, through its numbers, its comprehensiveness and its programme, "a decisive and creative influence on all aspects and institutions of American Jewish life." He favoured the merger of "the memberships, facilities and functions of all like-minded groups, "rather than a body co-ordinating the activities of independent agencies."

What he was, in fact, suggesting, said Prinz, was "the formation of a popular and articulate movement in the Jewish community based on a positive and dynamic programme of Jewish survival." The organisation of such a movement, he held, posed fewer real difficulties than any of the previous attempts to unify American Jewry.

It would appeal only to the like-minded and not to those who disagree on any of its fundamental principles. It would, therefore, not stultify itself at the outset by having to compromise on essentials in order to retain the doubtful co-operation of minority groups. And because such a movement would not seek to destroy the technical functions of specialised agencies, it would not run afoul of the traditionalists."

"In laying aside selfish and parochial interests as we work towards the goals we all share, we will demonstrate that we, too, can achieve, in our own way, our maturity as a Jewish community."

Voices of opposition: Zionist reaction was two-fold. There were those who emerged only to shout "utter irresponsibility," and then disappeared again. But there were also the others, the thoughtful ones. They conceded that the Zionist movement could not survive in its present form and that, unless something was done, it would die of its own neglect. At the same time, they held strongly that the movement in a modified form would continue to be necessary for many years to come.

Among them were some who felt that Ben-Gurion only harmed himself and the Jewish cause by hammering away at arguments that, they believed, would give validity to the charges of dual loyalty and which demanded something they were not prepared to do: to settle in Israel.

What we have yet to discover, and it will be the most telling revelation of all, is how far the Zionist components of the American Jewish Congress are prepared to go along with Dr. Prinz. He used the authority of his position to publicise his views. Can he now run for shelter under the umbrella of "personal opinions" when the brickbats are falling?

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LONDON

A TALK WITH ALEX EASTERMAN

I called on Alex Easterman in his large and always tidy office in Congress House. I admired his two super-modern, dove-grey, light-weight Post Office telephones. I then explained to Easterman that, just because he was seventy, I had no intention of writing a pious profile and, because he was seventy, I would not write an impious one.

After all, at seventy, even the Political Director of the World Jewish Congress could permit himself a few home truths about the people he has served all his life and about the movement of which he has been an official for twenty years. Looking back now, I said to him, how did it appear when he took off the official, rose-coloured spectacles?

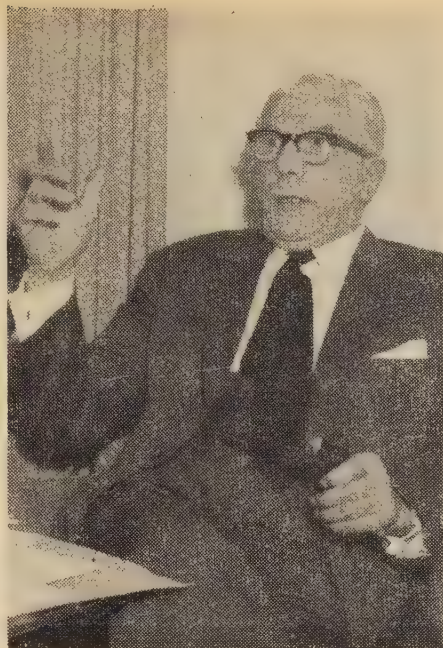
Jews, Easterman thought, were a puzzle. They were the most strenuous exponents of Jewish unity in theory, and at the same time the most extreme exponents of Jewish disunity in practice. They were the most disunited people, a chaotic people. Now more so than ever. Whoever thought otherwise did not know them. Something had to be done about it.

There was now a danger of a decisive schism in Jewish life, a division between those who looked on the Jews as a church and those who considered them as a nation. And this schism was further complicated by the growing gulf between Israel and the Jews in the Diaspora.

A unity of intolerance: They had thought years ago that, with the arrival and success of Zionism as a world movement, the threat of Jewish disintegration had been halted. Religion was no longer the decisive element in Jewish life. Zionism gave it a new faith. It became the expression of Jewish unity; it gave it reality. But with the success of the State, much of this new unity again dissolved. The schism has taken a new form.

The Jews outside and the Israelis inside had yet to discover a common political language. At present, they did not understand each other and, because of this, they were intolerant of each other. The mutual sympathy between them, which was perhaps their greatest strength, was in danger of being lost.

Half century behind: At this point I pressed him for an answer on how this mutual sympathy could be retained and safeguarded, how the common political language could be established. How



SEPTUAGENARIAN EASTERMAN
What did Prinz mean?

would he translate his views into organisational terms? Easterman answered that he was convinced that "some organisation like the Zionist Organisation must continue in existence." It was the only possible link between the Israelis and the Diaspora. But this was not the answer to the concept of a Jewish people.

This required something more, something to embrace the whole of the Jewish people. But how did one get this. Congress filled only a part of this vacuum. It was not the whole answer. The difficulty was largely to be found in the situation in the United States.

There were five million Jews in the U.S., but there was no U.S. Jewry. And these American Jews were lagging half a century behind the rest of the Jews in the world: they had neither a unified organisation nor any kind of central direction. American Jewry was the most parochial of all Jewries.

Congress and the Deputies: How was it, Easterman asked, that the United States managed to have one President, but not United States' Jewry; they had to have seventeen? The trouble was that there were thousands of leaders but not one leader.

We argued awhile, but Easterman then settled for the concept that there should be in every community—including the United States—a genuinely and recognised representative body such as the Board of Deputies. It should represent every section of the Jewish community, the synagogues and the secular organisations. The British Section of Congress ought to join the Board.

Disagreement with Prinz: Congress in the United States should work for the establishment of such a Board of Deputies in the U.S. and there should be such a body in every other Jewish community. And the World Jewish Congress should be the structure linking all these representative "Boards" into one world organisation.

Easterman did not share the views of his "dear friend" and American colleague, Joachim Prinz. If Prinz meant that the Zionist Organisation should be reformed and revitalised, then he was with him. But not if he envisaged the disappearance of the Zionist Organisation.

"Lauded or loathed": What advice would he give to Anglo-Jewry? Remember that the times have changed since Moses Montefiore and that, apart from local problems, Anglo-Jewry will have to take its place in the organised collectivity of the Jewish people—whatever this may turn out to be.

And what lesson had he learnt as a Jewish civil servant? "You are either lauded or loathed, and if you don't make enemies, you don't make anything." But it had its compensations. One only had to look at Easterman to see that. "I don't believe I'm seventy, but I am confronted with documents which claim that I was born in Dundee on December 25, 1890."

J.K.

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NEW CAMPAIGN: PRESIDENT'S, TEXTILE GROUP SET 1961 J.P.A. STANDARD

£217,000 PLEDGE FOLLOWS YIGAL ALLON'S ANALYSIS OF ISRAEL-WORLD JEWRY RELATIONSHIP

Although Anglo-Jewry's national campaign for Israel is not due to be officially launched until February 18, it has become an axiom of the movement that the leading officers themselves and the workers within the principal Trade groups must set an example to the community as a whole.

In recent years this has been achieved by the combined dinner of the President's Group and the Textile Trade, arranged a few weeks before the national inaugural, that constitutes a "curtain raiser" for the British campaign. This happened once again in London last week, when Yigal Allon, commander of the Palmach forces during the Israel War of Independence, and a former Brigadier, gave a considered and largely off-the-record survey of the security situation in Israel, the country's relations with the great Powers and the Afro-Asian bloc, and the probable immigration obligations of the coming year. It was a survey which reinforced the man's reputation as an advanced and

courageous thinker in Israel, justifying the view held by many that his return to his own country on the conclusion of his period of study at Oxford would bring him to the innermost councils concerned with the planning of Israel's future.

Mr. Allon, who was introduced by the president of the Textile Trade, Jack Lyons, discouraged much of the complacency now manifest concerning the balance of forces in the Middle East. There had been visits by Arab leaders to Moscow and Casablanca. The effect of these had been to strengthen the United Arab Republic's military position and to consolidate its political gains.

Nasser's role

In Mr. Allon's view, Nasser was a formidable opponent of Israel, who intended to stop at nothing to secure the destruction of the State. His attacks were not only against Zionism, but against the Jewish people as a whole. The state Nasser ruled was the only member of

the Afro-Asian bloc which stood geographically in both continents. Among authoritarian countries he was recognised as a despot; in the West he was regarded as an anti-Communist; for the neutrals he was another neutralist. To the oil-hungry nations of the West, he was the keeper of the Suez Canal.

"Who can compete with Nasser!" exclaimed the only Israeli leader who had had a personal encounter with him. (This was at Faluja in 1948.) For these reasons Yigal Allon saw the re-establishment of military equilibrium in the Middle East as a matter of the highest priority. The advantages to Israel gained by the Sinai campaign were, he considered, beginning to disappear.

Immigration

Regarding the immigration situation, the speaker reminded his hearers of a recent tragic news item in the press that had highlighted the situation which should always be before them: immigration was a continuous responsibility. But whose responsibility? Israel guaranteed to offer newcomers a home. She could not guarantee to get them to Israel, underwrite the cost of their education and rehabilitation, and then absorb them into the country's economy without the assistance of world Jewry.

"The mightiest community in the Jewish world today is the American community, by virtue of its numbers, its influence and its prosperity. Yet that community could not guarantee a single visa for a Jew from North African countries into America. Israel alone is in that position."

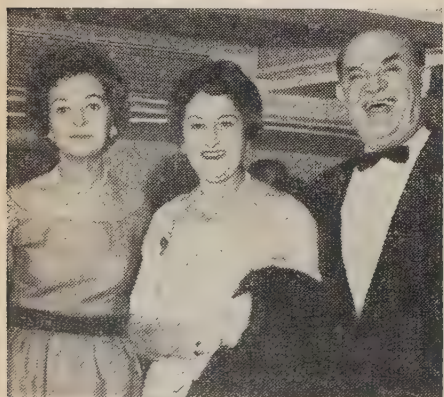
Taking up this theme, J.P.A. treasurer Hyam Morrison spoke of the high price to be paid for Jewish lives. He produced a sheaf of press-cuttings that went back five years and, quoting from them, he relived the immigration story. Mr. Morrison contended that the simple facts of Jewish existence demanded an alert and conscious effort by the Anglo-Jewish community and its sister-communities in the Western world to continue its dedicated task of strengthening the fabric of Jewish nationhood in Israel.

Ten per cent increase

He went on to make his appeal, and this produced pledges which totalled



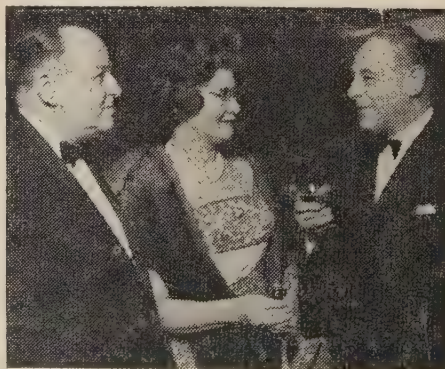
Mrs. Jack Lyons, hostess at the dinner, with guest of honour Yigal Allon.



Mrs. Hyam Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Blond.



Reception picture groups Mr. and Mrs. H. Fuss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kave.



Mr. and Mrs. L. Clarfield travelled from Leicester for the dinner, and are shown here with J. E. Stutz.

J P A - J N F NEWS

£217,000 from a group of people who last year contributed £195,000 to J.P.A. funds. Among the many increases was a spectacular one by Louis Mintz, associated with many Israel causes.

Included in Mr. Morrison's speech was a warm tribute to Jan Lewando, President's Group chairman, for the work he had done over the years in bringing this section's effort to its present stage of efficacy.

The evening's proceedings were summed up by Michael Lewis, joint chairman with Jack Steinberg of the Textile Trade, and included his appreciation of his Textile Trade committee, who during the past year had helped him to give their work a tremendous fillip in terms both of money raised and contributors enrolled.

The organising secretary of these two committees is Mark Moser, who recited Grace.

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Mr. and Mrs. K. Bloch and family ...		4,200
Messrs. N. & S. Beckman ...		3,675
L. Horvath and M. Komjat ...		3,500
E. S. Frankel & K. B. Koppel, Aero Zipp Fasteners ...		3,000
A. & J. Likierman ...		2,500
Mrs. R. Shaerf and family ...		2,500
Dr. E. Goldberger ...		2,500
A. Rosner & Sons Ltd.		2,500

CHIEF RABBI SUPPORTS BARMITZVAH FOREST A SABBATH DEDICATED TO J.N.F.

Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie, the Chief Rabbi, has sent a letter to all ministers recommending that on Shabbat Shirah the Jewish National Fund's work be referred to in synagogue sermons. At the same time, the Chief Rabbi expresses his hope that the Barmitzvah Forest scheme meet with success.

For Tu b'Shvat: Shabbat Shirah occurs this Saturday, January 28. This is also the Sabbath immediately preceding Tu b'Shvat, the New Year of the Trees, which is an occasion for intensive tree-planting not only in Israel, where the physical act of planting takes place, but also in the Diaspora as the opportunity for popularising tree subscriptions.

Here is the full text of the letter which the Chief Rabbi has addressed to his colleagues:

"This year, when the State of Israel 'comes of age', it behoves us all to remember with particular gratitude the Jewish National Fund, whose devoted and imaginative labours over the years did so much to make possible the realisation of the Zionist dream.

"By its practical application to the work of redeeming the soil of the Holy Land, the Jewish National Fund has helped to provide the economic foundation upon which the development of

the Jewish State rests. No less important, it has enabled Jews to engage in occupations based on the land, which had been closed to them for many centuries.

Welcomes support: "As one who has been actively associated with the Jewish National Fund over many years, I am particularly pleased at the increasing support which it has been receiving in the Anglo-Jewish community, and I hope that the 'Barmitzvah' scheme which it has launched will be a success.

"In common with the practice established in most other communities, I should like the Jewish National Fund to be particularly remembered on Shabbat Shirah, and I should accordingly be grateful if you would make mention of the importance and the work of that institution in your sermon on Sabbath, January 28, 1961."

Z.F. TO PLANT "JANNER FOREST"

10,000-TREE TRIBUTE

It is announced this week by the Zionist Federation's honorary officers and executive council that, in recognition of the honour of knighthood bestowed upon Barnett Janner, M.P., in the New Year's honours list, the Federation is to plant a forest of 10,000 trees, to be known as the "Sir Barnett and Lady Janner Forest", within the region designated for the Barmitzvah Forest as a whole.

This tribute falls to a man who for ten years has been president of the Zionist Federation and for five of them president also of the Board of Deputies. In Parliament and outside, he has proved a tireless life-long champion of the Jewish cause. Mrs. Janner herself merits the award in her own right, for her work in the Zionist movement, her chairmanship of the Board of Deputies education committee and her activities of social welfare within the community and as a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Janner probably constitute the best-known husband and wife team in the Jewish world today, with responsibilities that extend further than the shores of Britain, throughout the Commonwealth as a whole, in America and, of course, Israel.

The Zionist Federation is shortly to announce its proposals to enrol subscriptions from every society within the Federation, and all individual members.



The Janners—a forest in Israel.

J P A - J N F NEWS

IN THE FAMILY

ERIC RAFFLES SUCCEEDS FATHER AS J.N.F. CHAIRMAN

Emanuel Raffles, J.P., presided for the last time as chairman of the Manchester J.N.F. Commission at its annual general meeting last week. In appreciation of his services, Mr. Raffles was elected hon. life president. Eric Raffles, who had already given proof of his capabilities, was unanimously elected chairman in succession to his father.

In addition to the chairman's address, reports were given by Robert Werner, treasurer, Aaron Jacobs, hon. secretary, and Mrs. Coleman, education officer.

As a tribute to his long years of leadership and devoted service to the community, David Fraenkel inscribed 500 trees, and Robert Werner 13 trees, in the Barmitzvah Forest in Mr. Raffles's name.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: chairman, E. Raffles; jt. treasurers, R. Werner, M. Green; hon. secretary, A. Jacobs.

NORTH MANCHESTER FELLOWSHIP

A North Manchester J.N.F. Fellowship, composed of married couples, was formed recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. de Groot.

A programme of social, cultural and fund-raising activities was planned.

The committee is as follows: chairman, L. Glickman; treasurer, R. Nathan; acting hon. secretary, Mrs. N. Coleman.

GENERAL WEIZMANN'S ITINERARY

Major-General Ezer Weizmann, Commander of the Israel Air Force, who, as already announced, is to be the guest speaker at the J.P.A. launching banquet in London, on Saturday, February 18, will carry the campaign to four main provincial towns. He will speak in Leeds on February 19 at the Queens Hotel, and go on the following day to fulfil two engagements in Manchester. These will be a luncheon and, in the evening, a community banquet at the Free Trade Hall on Monday, February 20.

The next day General Weizmann will attend Liverpool's inaugural dinner at the Allerton Synagogue Hall, and complete his tour in Glasgow on Wednesday, February 22, at the Central Station Hotel. The General is due to arrive in London by air on Tuesday, February 14.

PROGRESS IN BIRMINGHAM

Two functions organised during the past year by the Birmingham J.N.F. Commission—the stag party and the Blue and White Ball—resulted in record income for the area. This was stated by Cyril Cornberg, chairman, when he gave his report to the annual general meeting of the Commission. Mr. Cornberg also congratulated the Younger Commission on its remarkable progress and its close co-operation with the Senior Commission.

Presenting the balance sheet for nine months, Bernard Zissman, treasurer, re-

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vealed that there had been a reduction in expenses and a rise in activities, resulting in an income of £4,300.

Others who spoke included Leo Cohen, Sam Chesler and Miss Sandra Goldstein.

Cyril Cornberg was re-elected chairman, and the other members of the committee are: life president, Mrs. V. Gould; president, Rev. Dr. C. Pearl; jt. hon. vice-presidents, I. Baum, P. Fyne, Rev. S. Gold; vice-president, M. Gorfunkle; vice-chairman, J. Goldstein; treasurer, B. P. Zissman; hon. secretary, A. Myers; Box chairman, L. Cohen; Simcha committee and Barmitzvah Forest chairman, S. Chesler; Functions committee, J. Goldstein; sportsmen's club chairman, H. J. Hirschfield; chairman, Youth and Education committee, Rev. R. Brookes; chairman, Auxiliary committee, Miss S. Goldstein.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Lawrence Hector Khan on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smush; John Adam and Myra Ruck on the occasion of their marriage by Mrs. Madge Ruck; Malcolm Paul Bloom on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his mother; Mr. Aubrey A. Scott, chairman of the Union of Maccabi Associations of Great Britain, on the occasion of his son David's barmitzvah by his colleagues; Roger Andrew Kreitman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cohen; Kenneth Edward Collins on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; in memory of Mrs. Shirley Foux, by her husband; Alfred Asher on the occasion of his 80th birthday by the Grimsby Zionist Society; Harvey Andrew Roland on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Marks of Hove.



Cyril Cornberg, Bernard Zissman, Jack Goldstein and Alf Myers view with satisfaction the balance-sheet of Birmingham activities

J P A - J N F N E W S

NEW HALL TO HOUSE
BAZAAR

The newly-designed City Exhibition Hall, which will be the largest hall in Yorkshire, is to be the venue of the Leeds Blue and White Bazaar. This was decided when the administrative committee of the Bazaar met recently under the chairmanship of G. I. Friedman, chairman of Leeds J.N.F. Commission.

It was also decided that admission to the Blue and White Barmitzvah ball on Thursday, May 4, at the Capitol Ballroom, would be restricted to Bazaar workers and their friends. Price, including dinner, will be 25s.0d. per person.

Annual meeting: Over 3,600 of the more than 5,000 Jewish householders in Leeds are J.N.F. contributors through the Blue Box. Income from this source was over £5,000 last year, representing about one-third of the total income for the area. These facts were given by Mr. Friedman when he reviewed the year's activities at the annual meeting of the Commission. He also described the success of the seven J.N.F. Fellowships in Leeds.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Organiser required to join Head Office staff in London. This is an excellent opportunity for a man of personality and initiative. The appointment is intended to be permanent. Salary according to qualifications. Non-contributory pension scheme in operation.

Apply in writing, giving particulars of age, experience and full personal details. Letters, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be addressed to : the Director, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 and marked "Organiser".

H. Brown, joint treasurer, reported that income for the year exceeded £16,000, and it was expected that the 1961 figures would be even higher, mainly because of the Blue and White Bazaar.

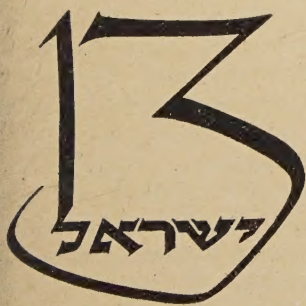
John Goldstone, president, was in the chair, and the guest speaker was Ram Haviv.

The following committee was elected: chairman, G. I. Friedman; vice-chairmen, N. Silman, Dr. M. S. Novis; jt. treasurers, H. Brown, M. M. Simons; financial secretary, S. Dawson; hon. secretaries, Miss M. Newton, P. Ziff; Blue Box officer, C. Sugarman; district officer, B. Fox; Functions and liaison officers, L. Ellis, S. Goldman; simchot officer, H. Baker.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A grove of 100 trees in memory of all her relations by Miss Bertha Schindler; 80 trees in the name of Alfred Asher on the occasion of his 80th birthday by the Grimsby Zionist Society; 64 trees in the name of Michael Stephen Jacobs on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jackson; 60 trees in the name of Boris Bennett on the occasion of his 60th birthday by Bess and Abe Selesnick and family; 50 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Burman on the occasion of the Edgware J.N.F. dinner and ball; 30 trees in the names of Aubrey and Ada Wood to mark the occasion of their first visit to Israel; 25 trees in the name of Mr. Simon Lichtigfeld on the occasion of his 70th birthday by the Welwyn Garden City Hebrew Congregation.

*I should like the Jewish National Fund
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BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE

of a Forest on the occasion of Israel's 13th Anniversary
SHABBAT SHIRAH falls this year on January 28, in the week
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*You may spread the cost over 12 months,
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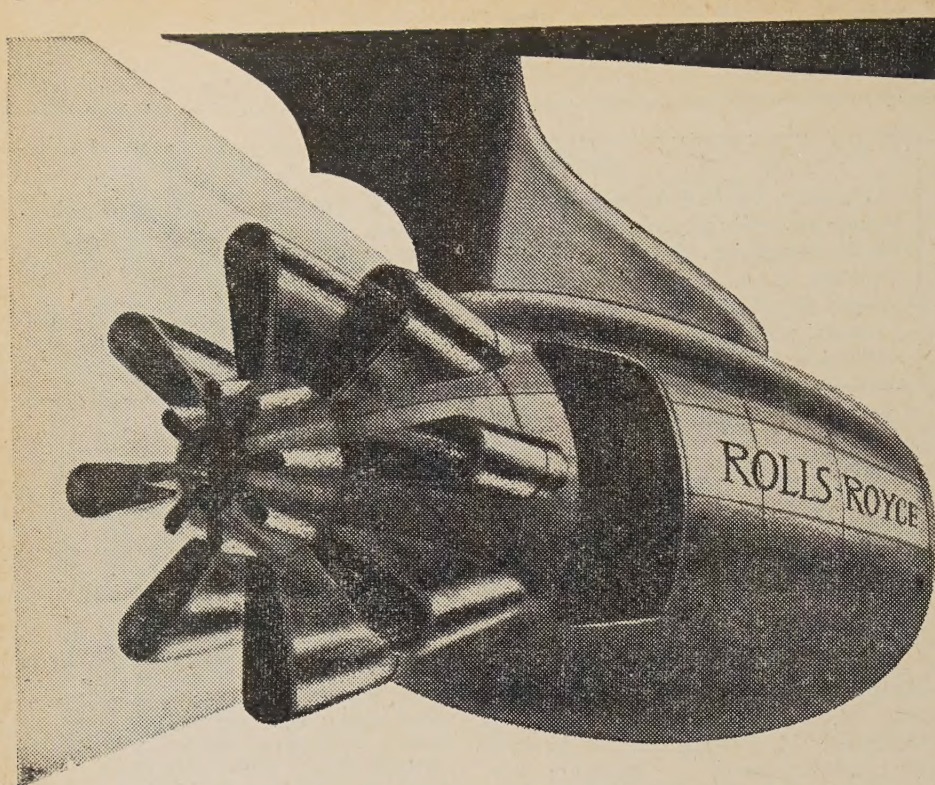
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